

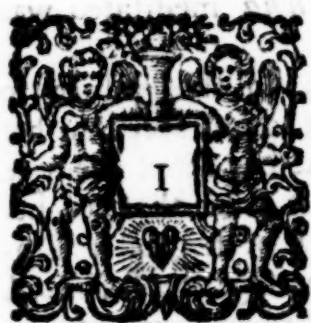


THE LITERARY MAGAZINE.

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From November 15, to December 15, 1757.

The HISTORY of our OWN TIMES.



T would be as impossible for a man to form a judgment of the plan and situation of a magnificent palace, by being introduced into one or two of its most ordinary apartments, and hood-winked as to every thing else about it, as it is for him to form a true idea of the present system of *Europe*, by dipping into the history of its occurrences in periodical pamphlets and papers, which are confined to the views of a party, or perhaps the lye of the day. The following is a faint, but fair, attempt to enlarge the reader's view, by leading him to a more elevated situation, and more extensive prospects.

Regularity requires us to observe a kind of a geographical order in the countries we are to survey, and therefore I chuse to begin with *Russia*.

The very mention of that Empire naturally calls our attention to the founder of its civil polity, *Peter the First*. This great man rescued millions from barbarity, and raised whole nations to the dignity of reason, after tyranny, and its faithful attendant, ignorance, had left them only instinct for their rule of life, and their human form the sole evidence of their human nature. Through him, a polish'd empire

arose from the chaos of government, and the persevering hand of industry gave a new face to nature. He threw the interest of all Europe, and almost Asia too, into a new system; his mighty genius informed the whole, and he had the art of rendering even his passions and his faults conducive, not only to the greatness, but to the happiness, of his country. He was, in every respect, the reverse of his unhappy rival, *Charles of Sweden*, for his distresses improved his dignity; he rose more wise from miscarriage, and more glorious from calamity.

But the genius of *Peter* ought to have been permanent in that empire, to have rendered the effects of his labour so likewise. Notwithstanding all his perfections, he dy'd before he could remove some fundamental errors in the system he had establish'd, and which are now visibly operating to its destruction. *Peter* had not the smallest idea of liberty. Even the foreigners, to whom he owed his greatness, were obliged to wear his chains, though he endeavoured to make them sit easy, and the professors of the liberal arts, he introduced, were ty'd down to a most illiberal condition. A foreigner, whatever his rank or profession might be, had indeed all *Russia* for his prison, but still it was a prison, and a disagreeable one too, to minds more at large.

VOL. II.

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The natural jealousy of the *Russians* towards foreigners had been stifled by *Peter*; but he could not extinguish it; and, after his death, it broke out in many fatal instances. Of late, the very reverse of his maxims seems to have been practised, and unless another genius, like that of *Peter*, shall break forth, the *Russians* must return to their former barbarity. The present Empress, it is true, has shown great Dispositions to tread in her Father's steps, but she has met with invincible difficulties. A disputed succession hangs over her head, notwithstanding all she has done to ascertain it; and the Senate, by which she governs, seems to have adopted their country's jealousy of foreigners, and to have engrafted it on the most dangerous branches of *Peter's* system of empire.

It is well known to those who are conversant in the history of *Europe*, how fond that great man always was of an establishment in *Germany*, and how extremely attentive the powers cotemporary with him were to prevent it. It was with this view that he entered so deeply into connections with *Denmark*, *Saxony*, *Poland*, and many princes of the empire, and he had it so much at heart, that when he saw his schemes in danger of being defeated, he formed a plan with his most deadly and desperate enemy to set the Pretender upon the throne of *Great-Britain*, and to have brought about a total revolution in the *Germanic* system. This plan was prematurely communicated to the Regent, whose situation in regard to *Spain*, and the Princes of the *French* blood, would not suffer him to embrace it. He discover'd it to the court of *England*, and it was defeated.

Notwithstanding this, it is certain the *Russians* never had lost sight of it, nor have they ever let slip any opportunity of resum-ing it, tho' they are too wise to avow it. The readiness with which they entered into the execution of their engagements with *Great-Britain*, at the end of the last war, and about the beginning of this, was secretly owing to the principle I have mentioned, and the truth is, nothing but necessity could have obliged *Great-Britain* to have apply'd for so distant and so dangerous a relief. It luckily happened we had no occasion for their assistance; the apprehensions of their arrival, the first time, forwarded a peace, and the wise jealousy the King of *Prussia* had of them, the second time, made him chuse to take off the Weight of the *French* on the one Side, as the only

way of rendering that of the *Russians* unnecessary on the other.

The measure of engaging the *Russians*, however, answered the purposes of *Great-Britain*, as it convinced his *Prussian* Majesty how dangerous it would be for him to draw the Sword against our interest in *Germany*, while we had such a power to fly to our assistance.

It fortunately happened, that the money of *Great-Britain* alone could put this power in a motion quick enough to serve the common interest of *Europe*. The Empress of *Russia*, though internally powerful, is externally feeble; her vast armies, when they leave their own country, must eat up the territories of their friends or enemies; for her revenues are by no means sufficient for their support. The distress of the *French* trade, the great subsidies they were obliged to pay, and the immense armaments they made, had drained their ready money, and nothing but ready Money could be of service to the *Russians*. The Queen of *Hungary* and the Imperial court could far less spare it; and thus, their march was retarded till the great blow which the King of *Prussia* meditated was struck.

We must, however, do that justice to her *Czarish* Majesty as to observe, that her motives for the part she has acted seem to have been very different from those of her ministry. The danger of her sister Empress, the distress of the Queen of *Poland*, as it was represented to her, touch'd her, and her ministers improved her sentiments to their own purposes. They never had made it any secret even at the court of *Britain*, that they were determined to take the first opportunity of calling the King of *Prussia* (as they term'd it) to account, and it is well known that nothing but their external inability could have prevented them long ago from falling upon his dominions. Their connections with the courts of *Vienna* and *Versailles* give them a handle for this, that they never could have had from their engagements with *Great-Britain*. By the latter they had not the least pretext for remaining in *Germany* longer than the purposes for which they serv'd were answer'd, and the good faith of the Empress herself was a sufficient safeguard against the views of her ministers; not to mention that had they of themselves attempted any conquests in *Germany*, they must have stood single and unsupported without the possibility of their having any resources.

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This was far from being the case in their last irruption into *Prussia*, in quality of auxiliaries to a Princess, who, like another *Juno*, because she failed of that Revenge which the King of *England* was too wise and too equitable to gratify, has apply'd to the most infernal enemy of her own and her country's interests; and has deposited (perhaps past redemption) into the hands of that enemy the very strength of the Low Countries, that palladium which was given to her family in trust for the liberties of Europe.

The remarkable fondness which her *Russian* Majesty and her Ministers had always discovered for the person and interests of his *Britannic* Majesty, the sudden falling off of that fondness, and the visible advantage they reap'd by their connections with *England*, are more than presumptive proofs, that the real motives of the *Russian* court for falling upon his *Prussian* Majesty, have not yet been avow'd. If that attempt has been render'd unsuccessful, it has been render'd so by causes that will always exist in that Empire, while there is a pretender to its succession, while its interests are almost irreconcilable with those of the *Ottoman Empire*, and while she is surrounded with numberless Barbarians, who are neither her subjects nor her tributaries: yet both, according as they are prompted by fear, rapine, and revenge. Besides all those considerations, the wisest and some of the most powerful subjects that she has are sensible of the advantages arising from their friendship with *Great-Britain*, from which they have nothing to fear, and every thing to hope, while she retains the sovereignty of the seas.

The order we have propos'd requires us now to visit *Sweden*, a country more difficult to speak of than any other, because of the great variety of powers that enter into the composition of its government, and the quick transitions her constitution has made.

The injured Family of *Holstein Gottorp* has given *Sweden* a King, and *Russia* a Successor, because the power of those princes was too inconsiderable to interest the jealousy of any of their contemporaries to oppose them. The form of the *Swedish* government is more plausible than practicable to a prince who shall think that power should be annexed to royalty, and to a senate that reflects how apt prerogative is to encroach upon property. This senate is a kind of a delegation from the representative body of the kingdom, and being

vested with almost the whole executive authority, seems to be intended as a check both upon the King and the people. The former has no more than his share of a bare election out of a list fram'd and presented by the senate, and he can neither employ men nor pursue measures but by their suggestion. On the other hand, the senate is accountable only to the states of the kingdom, or perhaps to a secret committee of them, composed of their own friends. The King has indeed a cabinet-council, but that council is composed of four senators, part of the twelve, and his Majesty has no more than the casting vote, when their voices are balanc'd.

From this short view of their new-moddell'd constitution, it is plain that the King of *Sweden*, so far from having a minister, has it not in his power to have a minion, of his own chusing. But though their constitution is brought thereby nearer to its first principles than it was at the death of *Charles the Twelfth*, yet it is too complicated to be permanent, and is at this very time in danger of turning either republican or despotic. The powers vested in the senate seem to be an expedient calculated to prevent the latter, by easing the weight of the intermediate orders of the legislature from the people, who, when oppress'd by the nobles, have always (as in the case of *Denmark*) sought relief by siding with the King, and by making him a surrender of their own liberties; have enabled him to crush the power of their oppressors.

The court of *Sweden* has always found in that of *France* a powerful second to its most despotic schemes, and so far back as the reign of our *Charles the Second*, the famous *Puffendorf* alarmed all *Europe* with a treatise wrote expressly to shew how dangerous the almost perpetual alliances that have subsisted between those two crowns are to public liberty. While the Landgrave of *Hesse* sat upon that throne, he had no views that could oblige him either to court or to cultivate any dangerous connections with *France*, and yet even during that reign her intrigues were perpetually embroiling the *Swedish* nation, either with their King, or amongst themselves. In fact, however, it is indifferent to the *French*, whether they carry their point by the King, or by the senate, and, by turns, they, of late, have attempted both, and seem to have had some success by laying hold of the weak side of the *Swedish* nation.

This has always consisted in a violent passion to recover the dominions that have been dismembered from their crown. This passion is flattered by the remembrance of the glorious, tho' to themselves ruinous, exploits of their monarchs; and which inspires them with sentiments that an enterprising ambitious prince may one day improve to their destruction. The misfortune is, that their senate is equally infected as the people with this passion, without considering that if treaties, guarantees, and public faith are no security for possession, there must be an end of all peace amongst men; and that there is not a power in *Europe* who has not at some period or other as just cause of complaint, as the *Swedes* have, of territories alienated from them by either fraud or force.

Tho' at present their King is even less than a cypher in their government, either a fortunate or an unfortunate campaign may emancipate him from the power of the senate. The former would very probably revive in the minds of the *Swedes*, that veneration for royalty which has always accompany'd their successes in the field, and the latter might make the person of the King of importance to screen the authors of the war from that popular odium, that in *Sweden*, more than in any other *European* state, always attends unfortunate generals. The truth is, military command seems to be so undesirable of late in *Sweden*, that the *Swedes* have lost their military virtues; we have known them possess'd, at once, with a rage of fighting, and a disregard of discipline; the end is always in their eye, but they give little attention to the means.

Tho' *Bremen* and *Verden* were fair purchases from the crown of *Denmark*, by King *George the First*, and ratify'd most solemnly by the *Swedes* themselves in the year 1720, and tho' the recovery of their liberties was owing more to the House of *Hanover*, than any other Power in *Europe*, yet the recovery of those territories seems to have been one of their great inducements, contrary to every principle of sound policy, gratitude, and good faith, to side with *France* in the present war. Tho' never people had more reason to curse the memory of a tyrant than the *Swedes* have to curse that of *Charles the Twelfth*, yet they are at this time, distractedly fond not only of it, but of that system of resentment which drove him to his ruin, and had almost terminated in theirs. He publicly, on all occasions, after his re-

turn from *Turkey*, declared he never would forgive King *George the First* for purchasing *Bremen* and *Verden*; and his people have adopted the same unforgiving spirit. Their King neither can nor dare check their madness, and it has already broken out in *Pomerania* in a set of ill-concerted and worse-supported operations; for they rely'd on the promises of *France* for having *Bremen* and *Verden* restored to them without bloodshed.

While matters are thus situated in *Sweden*, we are to read every article of news from that country backward. When we hear of an answer given by the King to any representation or application made to him, we are to understand that answer to be the direct reverse of his Majesty's sentiments. When we hear of a measure concerted or executed by the crown, we are to conceive that the senate had the direction of that measure in flat opposition to the King. Nay, so far have they carry'd the distinction between his Majesty's *personal* and *political* capacity, that, in that respect, they outdo even the Parliament of *England*, that opposed *Charles the First*, and the faction that cut off his head; for whenever a measure is carry'd in the senate against him, the majority immediately clap a stamp in imitation of his signature, which gives it authenticity with the public.

Upon the whole, it would puzzle the most penetrating politician alive to account for the humour (for I can call it no better) of the *Swedes* to have a King, unless which I believe to be the case, the form of monarchical government is inseparable with their constitution, a circumstance that sooner or later must terminate in despotism, when they shall be scourg'd with a King who has less faith and more ambition than the present.

Had Count *Tessin*'s maxims been follow'd, the *Swedes* would never have thrust themselves into this war, and yet have been of much more importance than they are likely to be at present. He was the only subject who had sufficient credit with all parties to stop the misfortunes that now threaten his country. His known zeal for the liberties of *Sweden* would have temper'd that natural partiality which the Queen is supposed to entertain for her brother the King of *Prussia*, and which is indeed one of the chief sources of that jealousy and distrust which the senate entertains of the King. At the same time, his credit with the senate would have prevented the name of

of the King from being a title of disrespect and dishonour amongst his subjects. But that minister was too wise to continue in the management of public affairs longer than he thought was consistent with his own safety, and he left it, when his age gave him a colourable pretext for retirement.

The calling of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* to the crown of *Sweden* was in one respect an unhappy event for that people, whose virtue was till then almost the only riches they possessed: But when the Chancery of *Hesse-Cassel* was carried to *Stockholm*, they saw more gold and silver issued from that than all *Sweden* could muster up, and this gave them a taste for luxuries which had till then been strangers in their country. This produc'd necessities, and those necessities drove needy hair-brain'd men into desperate measures, under the presumption that every attempt to overthrow the present constitution must be agreeable to the crown. Hence proceeded all the ridiculous ill-concerted plots and machinations for which so many suffered both in the last and the present reign. His present Majesty is, in his private conduct, esteemed a prince of great moderation and virtue, and his Queen is thought to be no ways inferior either in spirit or policy to her brother.

We have but little to say as to *Denmark*, which is the next country that lies in the course of our observations. Every one knows that it was once a free state in the acceptance of the word as understood by their and our Gothic ancestors. But in fact their freedom was attended with the worst of slavery, for the intermediate order between the crown and the people, I mean the nobility, or, what we call Barons, press'd so hard upon their inferiors, who were vested likewise with great privileges in the constitution, that the latter made a formal surrender of all their power and rights to the crown, which thereby became absolute, and so continues.

[To be continued in our next.]

The Descent, or PETERBOROUGH'S GHOST; being the Veteran's second Vision. Written by himself.

Facilis Descensus Averni.

VIRGIL.

SINCE the Publication of my first Vision, I have observed so much Curiosity through all Ranks to know how I

am, that I think myself in duty bound to gratify the Public (previous to the wonderful Vision I am now to relate) with some Particulars of my Life and Fortune.

My Father was a Clergyman, whose highest Preferment in the Church was a Curacy of 30 *l.* a year. Notwithstanding this, he gave me a liberal Education, and his turn of mind being as narrow as his circumstances, he wanted to initiate me into his own profession. I know not what the consequence might have been, had I not fallen desperately in love with the only daughter of a neighbouring gentleman, who had been formerly in the army, but had lately retir'd from it upon a corporal's pension in *Chelsea* hospital. My passion prov'd so successful, that I persuaded the young lady to marry me; but no sooner did the old gentleman her father discover it than he threaten'd to disown her for marrying so unsuitably to her rank and fortune; but he was at last appeas'd when he understood that I had enlisted myself in a marching regiment, and thereby remov'd his Objection of my having no prospect of providing for his daughter.

I serv'd Part of King *William's*, and all Queen *Ann's*, wars, and in the 27th year of my service, and 52d of my Age, I had at last the honour of being preferr'd to a HALBERD. I believe without vanity, no man ever bore his advancement with more temper than I did. My inferiors, officers as well as soldiers, thought themselves happy under my command, and, in all the expeditions I undertook, I supported the honour of the *British* arms with spirit and success, and yet with such modesty, that I believe my name is not to be met with in any Gazette or News-paper of the times.

The peace of *Utrecht* drove us, who had carry'd on the war with so much glory, into the utmost consternation, but comforting ourselves with the hopes of seeing better times, we took a general resolution to withdraw from all public business. The D. of *Marlborough* went abroad, the Earl of *Cadogan* retir'd into *Berkshire*, the D. of *Argyl* to *Scotland*, my Lord *Cobham* to *Stowe*, and I, to a chandler's-shop, being my wife's estate, situated in the most beautiful part of *England*, surrounded with a polite neighbourhood, and within an easy drive of the seats of some of the best quality in *Great Britain*.

These are circumstances I mention in justice to her merit, because, notwithstanding

ing the many examples she had to the contrary, in persons whose age and circumstances could less bear it, she has never yet enter'd into any of the expensive Diversions of the age, such as routs, balls, gaming, &c. farther than mere good manners and decency oblig'd her. This continence in a woman, who is not yet 70 years of age, is the more remarkable, as it is well known that in the former part of her life she was us'd to gay company, and has seen most of the polite parts of *Europe*.

As my ambition never was for money, I sav'd very little more than my equipages in the service of the crown; and I now continue to live upon her estate with as much satisfaction as any man who has been us'd to command, can feel in a life of retirement.

The late visit of my old friend the E. of *Peterborough*, left such an impression upon my spirits, that I no sooner heard a board of enquiry was order'd into the conduct of his N—w, than I dress'd myself in my regimentals, and drove towards the Court end of the town, where I found it engross'd so much conversation, that I resolv'd to attend the board, not doubting that a cause which had rais'd so much expectation in the public, would be attended not only by our greatest Statesmen and Ministers, but by our most experienced Generals, and Officers of my own standing, so that I should be kept in countenance without my having any reason to blush at the company I appear'd in.

My greatest difficulty was in ruminating how we could contrive to have a room large enough to contain us all, but having no reason to doubt the foresight of those in power, I resolv'd to take my chance with the rest. I shall not take up my reader's time in recounting how miserably I was disappointed in all these particulars, and how little reason I had to be satisfied with the issue of the enquiry. It is sufficient to inform him, that when it was over, as I was stepping across *Privy Garden*, I met an old acquaintance with whom I had serv'd in *Flanders*, who told me that an undoubted account was just come of a compleat victory obtain'd by the K. of *Prussia* over the combined armies of *France* and *Austria*.

Elevated with this good news, I carried my friend home with me, where I knew I could entertain him more conveniently than I could in a tavern, and thro' excess

of joy having indulg'd myself, perhaps, beyond my usual sobriety, when I went to bed, I fell into a more profound sleep than ordinary, and had the following—Vision.

I thought my noble Lord and General appear'd to me much in the same place, manner, and attitude as before, but with less fire in his eye, and more care upon his brow. The preliminary ceremonial being over, I am, said he, my Veteran, return'd to your world upon a very disagreeable errand. By the powers of invisibility with which I was endow'd, I introduc'd myself when I was last on earth, into all the companies and conversations, even the most retir'd, where I could form a true report of the commission I was to execute, and upon my return to the Regions below, I was accus'd, as soon as I landed on the farther banks of the *Styx*, by the Marshals *Saxe* and *Lewendahl*, who shew'd me a warrant sign'd by *Minos*, for my being carry'd before him, without being suffer'd to hold Conversation with any Inhabitant of the other world. They executed their orders with great civility, yet strictness, and I soon understood that they serv'd under his lordship in the capacity of a kind of hum-bailiffs, or what we call King's messengers, to which posts they had been rais'd by their being void of all attachments, and therefore partiality, to any country, as being sons of chance and soldiers of fortune.

I was very little concerned at being made a state prisoner, but a good deal so at the occasion of it, which I did not understand till I came to be privately examin'd by *Minos*. 'Learn, soul of a mortal, said 'that awful judge, that tho' public virtue 'is, thro' all mankind, essentially the same, 'yet its character varies thro' every clime. 'That of the *Greeks* was amiable, but 'dashed with jealousy; that of the *Romans* 'elevated, but bordering upon cruelty: I 'mention those two people, because their 'constitutions kept this divine quality 'longest alive; but every state and nation, 'nations whose names never reach'd thy 'ears, have had their periods of it; nay 'some have shone with a more intense, tho' 'more unequal, glow, than that of either 'Greece or Rome. On account of this variety of characters, the eternal directors 'of the universe indulg'd the several nations that possess public virtue, in a quarter set apart for their own countrymen, 'where they employ themselves with more 'satisfaction than they can do when they 'live at large amongst the ghosts whose virtues

'virtues entitle them to a residence in the
'happy mansions. But as soon as public
'virtue is extinguished in a nation (for a
'few private examples are not sufficient to
'keep it alive) the quarter of that nation
'is shut up. Those of *Greece, Rome,*
'*Carthage*, and other antient States, have
'been shut up for those thousand years;
'most of the *German* nations enjoy'd the
'privilege long, but at last lost it. The
'*Goths* and those *Northern* nations whom
'your pride and ingratitude term barba-
'rous, possess it for ages when confin'd to
'their own climates, but after their trans-
'migrations, it became too fierce to last,
'tho' it shone with milder influence for a
'considerable time, in the original con-
'stitutions of the *French* and *Spanish* mo-
'narchies. The quarter of the former
'was not shut up till the reign of *Lewis*
'the XI. and that of the latter stood open
'till the discovery of *America* under *Fer-*
'*dinand*, put an end to their liberty.

'The period in which the *Dutch* en-
'joy'd this inestimable privilege, was
'short, but crowded with a vast resort of
'patriots, and some heroes, nor has it
'been shut up above two years; and the
'late accounts we have received from *En-*
'*gland*, seem to indicate the justice and ne-
'cessity of excluding her present race from
'the glorious company of their ancestors.
'I own to thee it will be with Regret if
'I shall be obliged to execute this righteous
'intention of my superiors, because the
'quarter which they have ordered to be
'open'd for the *Prussians*, is not yet ready,
'(and the duration of their privilege seems
'in the books of fate to be very uncertain)
'and because the *English* are the only peo-
'ple that remain possess'd of that national
'glory as well as happiness. Yesterday I
'applied for a suspension of this rigorous
'decree, and obtain'd an order from the
'destiny's office, who are the clerks of
'my master's chancery, for the respite of a
'few days, till I have an opportunity of
'enquiring into the truth of the several
'reports and informations our court has
'received about the conduct of the *English*,
'and the general character of the nation,
'which have given rise to this severe reso-
'lution: I am sensible what an influence
'national prejudices have upon those af-
'fections which the ghosts of mortals still
'retain for mortality, and therefore was
'willing to examine thee about the success
'of thy commission, before thou wast
'prepossessed by any thing thou could'st
'hear in thy own quarter.'

This long harangue startled me extreme-
ly, but, pulling up my courage, I told his
Lordship, that I did not know whether he
had any right to examine a free Ghost in
that manner, and that it was well for
him that I was in no condition to bring a
habeas corpus. He could not forbear smiling
at this pun, and told me that the precaution
he had taken in depriving me of my li-
berty, was for my own good, as I would
find when I arrived at the *English* quarter,
where some, even of the inhabitants, are
for having it shut up, as being ashamed of
being seen in the company of, or having
any concern with, their modern country-
men; but, added he, that circumstance
has no manner of weight with me, for I
know the nature of *Englishmen* too well
to lay any hold of it; and, as I cannot in
justice refuse you your freedom, you are
now no longer to look upon yourself as a
prisoner, but as one from whom I would
be glad, in a private capacity, to receive
some information about the present state of
affairs in *England*, and particularly the
conduct of the late expedition to the coast
of *France*, under your own N——w.

My Lord, answer'd I, with a low bow,
I am extremely sensible of your lordship's
candor and condescension, and am ex-
tremely willing to requite it, but, as a
ghost of honour, I think I cannot disclose
any particulars till I make the report to
my constituents. In saying those words,
I presented him with my instructions, and
he seem'd to be satisfied with my behaviour,
but told me with a mysterious air, that
when I arrived at the *English* quarter, I
would find strange alterations.

I took leave of his lordship with abun-
dant ceremony on both sides, and,
while I was making the best of my way
homewards, I saw *James* the 1st, in the
habit of a master taylor, haranguing a
groupe of journeymen upon the duty of
obedience and submission to higher powers,
with the great sin and folly of changing
masters, and I could over-hear him very
often repeat in his broad *Scotch* dialect,
that hame was hame, tho' never so hamely.
'You see me here, continued he, my
'friends, reduced from the station of a
'great King to that of a simple taylor, thro'
'my adherence to this salutary maxim, for
'had I meddled as my subjects would have
'had me, in the d——nd *German* quar-
'rels."—The general humming and
hawing that ensued, prevented me from
hearing the rest of this notable harangue,
which

which was richly enterlac'd with *Latin* lines and sentences.

The next object that struck me, was *Henry* the 8th, in the Habit of a Beef-eater, a station which he told me he had since my departure been reduced to by his own unnatural daughter *Elizabeth*, for his having meddled more in foreign quarrels than was consistent with the interest of *England*. — 'Though the Hussy, added 'he, never could keep her own fingers 'clear of them; — but that is not all, 'for that scoundrel *Cromwell*, by his intrigues, has driven my poor father out of 'the quarter, and forc'd him to take up a 'pawnbroker's shop down that Alley; 'pointing to a blind Alley hard-by'. When he left me, I perceiv'd he was follow'd by a large butcher's dog, which I was told was the soul of *Wolsey*. †

I was in too great a hurry to make any farther observations, and when I arriv'd at our quarter I found it in a kind of a civil war. Tho' *Elizabeth*'s authority had excluded her own father, yet it had procured admittance to several of the noblemen and gentlemen who had oppos'd *Charles* the first in parliament, and had afterwards died for him in the field and upon scaffolds. I could see the Earls of *Stratford* and *Clarendon* possessed a great deal of her favour, and she took all opportunities of declaring that they were run down by a set of villains.

Before the general meeting which was summoned to be held on account of my arrival, I happened to meet with the great Mr. *Hambden*, and among other particulars he told me, that he had voted for the members who had been introduced by *Q. Elizabeth*, as likewise for the expulsion of *Henry* the 7th. He said that it had always been his opinion, that the greatest temporary advantages could not compensate for the smallest breach of a constitution; and that it was upon that principle, and that only, he withstood the demand of ship-money. That notwithstanding all the benefits which *England* had reaped from the oeconomy and frugality of *Henry* the 7th, he had made many breaches in the very bulwarks of her constitution, and that by his utter abolition of the most valuable parts of the old feudal system, he had rendered it impossible for *England* ever to defend herself without a standing army. I mentioned the late militia act. He shook his head, and said that it was plausible, because men of sense durst not, or would

not speak out their objections to it; but that there could be no solid foundation for a national militia, but the great principle, that every man ought to be oblig'd personally to defend under the state the property which he possesses, and that this only could be effected by a revival of the more moderate feudal tenures. I told him he talk'd to me in an unknown tongue, and left him to attend the assembly of our members which was now met.

I gave them the most candid relation I had been able to pick up of the state of affairs in *England*, and particularly of the fate of the late expedition under my N——w, and endeavour'd all I could to prove, that he had behav'd, if not like a great hero, yet like a good General. I endeavour'd to enforce this distinction, by relating the modern practice of making war, which gave very little room for active valour; that the General's instructions were discretionary, and that the moment he fail'd of carrying his point by a *coup de main*, which was the intention of his royal master, he could not be answerable for proceeding otherwise than upon the regular principles of the known art of war.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, in answer to this, said, that he, very much doubted whether in all his instructions there was any such expression; but that if there was, it could by no means warrant his making no attempt to land. That he had indeed heard a great General now in *England*, had given it as his opinion, that Sir *J——n M——t*'s success depended upon a *coup de main*, but that expression did not singly mean a sudden surprize, but a lucky incident that might happen in the course of a campaign or siege, and which by being vigorously improv'd proves decisive. That the same General had explain'd the words in that manner in the very letter he had wrote to S—— *J——n M——t*, when he says, that both *Bergen-op-Zoom* and *Fort Philips* were taken by *Coups de Main*; tho' it is well known that the *French* had been 13 weeks before the one place, and 8 before the other. He added, that his own successes were sometimes owing to *Coups de Main*, and that they were so far from being inconsistent with the regular principles of the art of war, that they generally resulted from *presence of mind*, which is one of the highest qualifications of a great General. He was pleas'd farther to say, that he needed not explain that matter farther

ther to me, who had succeeded more by *Coups de main* than any General he ever knew.

Notwithstanding this great authority, I could have easily made my point good against his Grace in favour of my N——w on the circumstances which this expedition was attended with, had not my old Lord *Torrington*, with whom I had always lived in the utmost harmony before, interpos'd with the utmost acrimony, and as far as Ghosts are capable of grief, he seemed to be deeply affected. Pointing to the yet bleeding wounds of his son, who stood as a spectator without the bar, poor *Jack*, said he, no such plea was admitted in thy case, thy not shewing sufficient ardor was all that was laid to thy charge, but thou didst not damp the ardor of others; some under thy command gave proofs of valour that did honour to *British* courage. But my Lord (addressing himself to the chair, which was then filled by *John Talbot* first Earl of *Shrewsbury*,) what can this man plead?—He said no more, being too full of grief to proceed farther, and the assembly was greatly affected by his appearance.

It was not easy, continued the Shade, after this for me to make head against the tide of indignation that seem'd to set very strong against my N——w. My old friend Lord *Godolphin*, however, mov'd, that they should suspend their judgments till the opinion of the board of general officers, which was about to sit to enquire into my N——w's conduct should be known, and that I should make another trip to the earth for that purpose. Tho' I was highly pleas'd with the first part of this motion, yet I thought it my duty to inform the assembly of the conversation that had passed between *Minos* and myself of the strong prejudices he laboured under against the *English* nation, and the danger they were under of having their quarter shut up, and consequently that I must be excluded on my return.

I had no sooner mentioned this circumstance, than *Henry* the fifth rose, and clapping his hand on his sword, with a most terrible aspect swore he would defend it against all the powers of Hell; and of earth too, added his three brave brothers, who started up at the same time. They were instantly seconded by the *Black Prince* and his father, the great *E. of Warwick*, *John of Gaunt* and others, and Queen *Elizabeth* swore by her usual Oath, that she herself would handle a pike in the same

cause. Amongst the moderns, my Lord *Cutts* and General *Talmash* shewed the greatest forwardness, and I should not have been behind any of them in zeal, had I not been sensible of the folly of the enterprize.

Mr. *Locke*, who has a place in the assembly for having so nobly employ'd philosophy and reasoning to the purposes of patriotism as well as learning, desired, with great modesty, to be heard; and gave it as his opinion, that *Minos* and the infernal court had been misled by books and pamphlets wrote in the other world, which mistook *effeminacy* for *cowardice*, and confounded *delicacy* with *degeneracy*. He observ'd, with a sharpness which is no part of his character, that a man must form a very false idea of a people's manners and disposition, if he consults only the writings of the age. That all ethic, political, and theological writers, ever since the invention of printing (and, he added, the practice went much higher) had always caricatur'd the manners and circumstances of their cotemporaries. Take, added he, into your hands one of those writings, publish'd in the reign of your majesty (turning to Queen *Elizabeth*) and read it, and you will swear that the nation is at the very last stage of immorality, luxury, and profligacy of every kind. Pursue the experiment to the two succeeding reigns, and one wonders that fire did not fall upon *England* as it did upon *Sodom* and *Gomorrhah*. Go to later years, and you will find the nation represented by one set of writers as *Atheists*, by another as *Bigots*, and by both as *Bankrupts* in their circumstances, and slaves in their principles, and yet the Revolution, is, I think a pretty convincing proof of the falsehood of all those charges. Your majesty, continued he, bowing to King *George* the first, was happy in not understanding *English* enough to know, over what a set of beggars and bankrupts you govern'd. By all accounts I have receiv'd, the reign of *George* the second has been delug'd more than that of any of his predecessors with those kind of writings; tho' I am told that his government has been able to reduce the Creditors of the immense debts of the nation to accept of 3 per cent. for their money, which is scarcely one half of the interest the public funds bore in my time. This is an argument that proves the increase of national riches as evidently as the length of the shadow does the altitude of the sun; it is not to be distinguished away by faction,

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or confounded by discontent; and I never hear of one of those writers upon national poverty, without being put in mind of the fellow who put himself in the most violent agitation to prove that there is, in nature, no such thing as motion.

The Evidence, my Lord, I have against the irreligion and immorality of the present *English* nation, which writers who agree in nothing else, agree in fixing upon them, is equally strong, and perhaps as striking; for if any thing at this time, bids fair to render this irreligious, this immoral, race of men, beggars, it is their profusion upon works of charity, munificence, and public spirit of all kinds, which are encourag'd there, to the detriment, I am afraid, of that very industry to which they owe their riches.

That effeminacy prevails amongst their military men, I am far from denying, but I think I can appeal to many competent judges here, whether they have not known many a beau march up to the muzzle of a gun with as much intrepidity as the roughest Veteran, or the greatest sloven, in the army.

He scarce finish'd, when Lord *Mark Ker* rose with a most solemn air, and pulling out with great deliberation, a perfum'd cambrick handkerchief, and a snuff-box of most elegant workmanship, after wiping his mouth, and taking a pinch, and then wiping the loose grains from his lip, said with a gentle tap upon the lid of his box, that *upon his honour he had seen some service*, but that he never chose in his lifetime if he could help it, to rumple his linen, or to dirty his stockings, and that he had endeavour'd to imitate his noble General (looking at the Duke of *Marlborough*) in this, as well as the rest of his conduct. That he had eat many an Ortolan, and drank many a flask of Tokay with another noble Lord, bowing to the Earl of *Cadogan*, without perceiving that either his valour, vigour, or virtue, was a bit impair'd.

During those speeches, I could see my Lord *Somers*, Lord *Cowper*, and some of the old Whigs, in deep consultation, and the former said that he believ'd his friend *Mr. Locke* was in the right, but that it was evident there was a defect some where, but he did not care to speak out what he and his friends suspected.

This speech put the assembly into a kind of a brown study, when the Marquis of *Wharton* started up, and with great life told them, that a few days ago he had

been to pay a visit to honest Frier *Bacon*, whom he found in his cell amusing himself with his head. I ask'd him, said the Marquis, if he had made any discoveries of late, and upon my presenting the good Frier with a small treatise upon electricity I had just receiv'd, he put this bit of parchment in my hand, telling me that it contain'd the last oracle his head had utter'd. It is wrote in a very crabbed character, and it is with difficulty I can make it out, I will read it however.

WHAN YT NAE BUITETH TO BE
CHUSEN
TO SAYEN EYE OR NEY IN HAU-
SEN
OF HYM WHAE FOR IHESU WAS
STAN'D
THAN WEIL'S THE DAY SAIS
AULD ENGLAND.

It is needless, my Veteran, continued the Shade, to recount to thee all the conjectures and speeches that succeeded the exhibition of this notable saw. It is sufficient if I inform thee that a deputation was sent to *Minos*, which removed many of his scruples and prepossessions, and without any difficulty obtained leave for my return and readmission into our quarter. Sensible however as I am considered, that as having a kind of interest in the report I am to make, I have agreed with *Mercury*, under whose particular influence I always lived, that thou shalt go along with me, in his escort, to the mansions of the dead, and there give evidence, *vivâ voce*, of what thou hast learned at the board of officers.

Tho' I did not much relish this proposal, yet as it came from my old general, I told him I was ready to follow him to hell. Upon this we set out to the rendezvous *Mercury* had appointed, where we saw his Godship driving before him vast herds of *Russian* souls, who had left their bodies in *Prussia*. I expressed my surprise at their being so long a descending, till *Mercury* told me the reason was, that for a long time he did not know whether they were the souls of brutes or men, and therefore they had been suffered to half-rot upon the earth. When we came to the banks of the *Styx*, I confess a cold sweat began to break out upon me, the awful stillness of the river, the depth of its banks, the gleams that glanced athwart the farther shore, some of which disclosed the punishments of the damn'd, the screams of unburied ghosts that hovered round

round in the shapes of bats and birds of ill omen, and the terrible aspect of the old boatman, and his leaky, crazy, scull, struck me with deep dismay. *N. B.* All this was only in a dream.

I began to reason with my General and guide, and remonstrated upon the danger which any parcel of flesh and blood must run of being drowned, in trusting itself in such a vehicle. I put him in mind that it must be much worse now than it was two thousand years ago, when *Aeneas* cross'd over in it; and even at that time it had almost sunk with him, and for this I quoted the lines of *Virgil*.

Ingenuit cymba
Sutiles; et multam accepit, rimosa, pauludem.

In answer to this, his Lordship said, that the last line from *Sutiles*, was none of *Virgil's*; and that any body with half an eye must see that it is a meer *Ovidianism*, and for this he appealed to *Mercury*, who assured me, that *Virgil* himself had told him so. This would have satisfied me, had I not reflected that he was the God of a set of men not over-famous for veracity. He then told me, it had cost a good deal in repairs since *Virgil's* days. But this was far from reassuring me, as I had overheard him telling my Lord, that he went sharer with *Charon* in the profits of the ferry. In short, I remonstrated so effectually against trusting my carcass to the frail vehicle, that *Charon* took my part, and said he could not be answerable for carrying me safe over. But that his partner *Mercury* was always telling fibs, and did not care if a passenger was drowned and damn'd, if he could get a little present profit. However, continued old surly man, I believe I know a way how to uncase thee, and I'll be answerable for thy carcass when I bring thee back, for I will lock it safe up in my warehouse.

It was with no small reluctance I could think of quitting with my *Mortales Exuviae*, and of shuffling off this mortal coil; but reflecting I had gone too far to boggle now, I ask'd which way he could rid my body of my soul? He told me, he could pull it out of my nose at one jerk, and that it was no more than drawing a tooth, and his Lordship engaging his honour, that I should be safely reinstated in my body at my return, I submitted to the operation, when the old villain, laying hold of my Bowsprit, gave it so confounded a tweak, that the anguish made me roar out in my

sleep, so that my help-mate waken'd me, and I found myself in her arms.

A full and impartial Account of what pass'd at the Board of General Officers who met to enquire into the Conduct of the late EXPEDITION, at Mr. G---d's House in Privy-Garden, Whitehall, and sat November 12th, 14th, and 15th.

From Genuine Notes taken on the Spot.

THE unnatural combinations of interests and arms against the King of *Prussia*, rendered his Situation alarming; and when the scale of war seem'd to turn against him, it was natural for him to apply to the King of *England* his most powerful ally, for that kind of assistance which his situation and circumstances suffered him to afford. The state of national parties concerning our connections with the continent, did not admit of this being done in any other manner, than by making a strong diversion on the coast of *France*, which his *Prussian* Majesty thought would be sufficient for his purpose, and this measure happened to be entirely agreeable to the sentiments of his *Britannick* Majesty; and the intelligence the latter had received of the defenceless state of *Rochfort* the third naval port in *France*, determined the Expedition for that place.

The public cannot but remember with what impenetrable secrecy this expedition was undertaken and directed. The number and force of the ships and land troops rais'd the hopes of the nation to an extraordinary pitch, and the disappointment was proportionable, when they returned without even making an attempt to land on the coast of *France*. His Majesty's equity as well as the indignation of the public, rendered an enquiry into the reasons of this disgrace indispensable, and the same being insisted upon by the Commander in chief, for the vindication of his own character; a board of enquiry into his conduct, consisting of three general officers, of which the Duke of *M---gh* was president, sat the 12th, 14th, and 15th of *November*.

We shall not take up our reader's time with the proceedings of the first day, (which were mostly consumed in examining and disapproving of the officious minutes pretended to be those of a council of war sent without any authority, by a secretary to one of the admirals, to the Lords of the Admiralty,) because they have little or no

connection with the main end of this paper, which is a review of the conduct of our land generals, as it appeared from Sir J—M—t's defence.

The land troops he commanded, amounted to about nine thousand men, all of them brave, full of spirits, and remarkably impatient for action. The Major Generals, C—y and C—s, who commanded under him, though young officers, had seen a great deal of service, and the force of the Fleet, which was commanded by the Admirals H—ke, B—ck, and K—s, was equal to the strength of any place that was accessible to ships.

Much about the time that the General received his orders, Sir J—L—r communicated to him his idea of the manner of executing the enterprize. Sir J—M—t being called upon to make his defence, rested it upon a written detail of his conduct, and the reasons of it, and both facts and reasons were to appear upon the examinations of the land and sea-officers.

The great military abilities and experience of Sir J—L—r could not fail of giving his opinion almost the force of a command, though it afterwards appeared that the paper produc'd upon this occasion, was no more than a communication of his private sentiments in a friendly manner, and that they happen'd entirely to coincide with Sir J—M—t's way of thinking. In this letter or paper, Sir J—L—r seems to entertain no very sanguine expectations of the success of the enterprize, but he thinks it may be executed by a *coup de main*. He lays down some excellent rules concerning landing and marching the troops, and makes it an indispensable duty in the General, to preserve the communication always open between the army and the fleet; particularly mentioning that *Bergen-op-zoom* and *Fort St. Philip*, were each of them taken by a *coup de main*.

Were I to speak my own private sense, I should be of opinion, that the General did not thoroughly understand the expression *coup de main* in the sense which the other meant it.

According to Sir J—M—t's representation, the fleet having lain six days in sight of the *French*, the opportunity of succeeding by a *coup de main* was lost, as it could not be suppos'd that a place fortified, as *Rockfort* was, by *Vauban*, would not in that time have been provided against any assault, in a country full of vigilant

enemies, with a Marshal of *France* in its Neighbourhood. He added, that he had intelligence the *French* were alarmed, that the place was surrounded with a wet ditch, that with their naked eye they could discover a camp and a battery of cannon upon the shore, and that the sea-officers could not answer for keeping the necessary communication open between the Fleet and the Army, by reason of the great distance their ships were obliged to lye from the shore, and that upon the whole, the attempt was judged to be impracticable.

General C—y gave his opinion for landing on the isle of *Oleron*, and attempting somewhat on the side of *Rochele*, but this proposal was rejected by the Admirals.

But soundings being taken, Admiral B—ck reported a place (*Chaitellaillon*) where they might land; accordingly, the troops were put into boats; but a strong wind setting off from shore, they found it would be upon the point of day light before they could land; and then, not above 1200. That near the place of landing appeared several high sand hills, behind which it was reasonable to suppose the *French* had lodged a body of men sufficient to cut off any number that might land, who could not be supported by fresh troops in less than 7 or 8 hours more; and that the General had intelligence of troops being seen marching towards those sand-hills.

Col. W—se was closely examined about this intelligence, which he said was given by a sea Captain, who could give no account of the numbers, but said he could discern 15 or 16 pair of colours; but the court thought that to be a very fallacious sign of the enemies numbers, because they might bring what number of colours, flags, &c. they pleas'd, to the field, in order to deceive the *English*. Both he and other officers were asked their opinion, as to the number of troops that might have been sufficient to have hindered the *English* from landing, and some thought two battalions, others one battalion if well commanded, might have been sufficient.

Upon all those considerations, the landing that morning was thought dangerous; and a letter sent to Sir E. H—ke by Ad. B—ck, to that purpose, in which he says, that the Generals had put off the landing till they could see the ground on which they were to land. Sir J. M—t first deny'd having seen that letter, but the Admiral was very warm that he had showed it both to him and General C—y, who

who acknowledged it, and Sir J. M——t recollected, and own'd it.

The Admirals K-----s and B-----k were examin'd, who said, that they could not have undertaken to keep the communication with the army.

Sir J. M——t was asked whether he thought the fort on the isle of Aix an object worthy such a fleet and army? He said; he thought it was not of itself, but as the taking it enabled them to judge how Rochfort could be most advantageously attacked.

The first scheme of landing being judged impracticable, Sir J. M——t in order to prove that he was willing to do every thing for the benefit of the expedition, agreed to an attempt propos'd by Col. W——fe, who had with glasses viewed Fort Fouras, from the Fort of Aix, to attack it; by which means, if taken, a communication might have been secured, and a retreat made good, if the troops had been repulsed before Rochfort.

The General was asked whether, if Fort Fouras had been taken, he could have secured a communication with the fleet? He said, he thought he could; and in this he was seconded by the evidence of other officers both sea and land.

Col. W——fe was asked what kind of a Fort Fouras was, he said, by what he could observe, a very weak one. Having not above 24 or 25 embrasures at most, towards the water, and consisting of only one plain wall in a single line, and one within, a little rais'd.—He knew not how it was to the land; but thought that if an attempt had been made to batter it by sea, and it had been attacked on the land side at the same time, (or even if it had not been attacked on the land side) it must have been taken.

Being asked by Sir J. M——t, as well as the board, what force he thought might have been sufficient to attack it by sea; he said, he thought a 50 gun ship. But that the pilot of the *Magnanime*, who was a Frenchman, and knew the place, offered to carry the *Magnanime* within a quarter of a mile of the walls, where indeed her head would have lain in the Ooze, but the tide would have carried her off.

Sir E. H---ke being informed of this, sent for the pilot, who averring the same thing to him he had done to Col. W——fe and others, Sir E-----d seemed very determined to make the attempt: and sent for Capt. M-----t (who was examined by the board, and confirmed all that Col.

W——fe had said) to interpret between the pilot and him. The pilot offered to carry up the *Magnanime*; Sir E-----d asked if he could the *Barfleur*; he said he would advise the *Magnanime* (Capt. Howe) because the Captain was young and brave, (*Parceque il est jeune et brave*, was the pilots original expression.) Sir E-----d said, he did not chuse to employ him because he had been in so much hot service in that expedition already.

Both Sir J. M——t, and other land officers, thought this attempt would have been made by one or other ship, but it was not made; and by that failure, the only operation that could have secured the communication of the army with the fleet was lost.

The other two Generals, and the Colonels, who were examined confirmed all that had been alledged by Sir J. M——t. General C——y dissented from the first council of war, and was for landing, but deemed by the Admiral impracticable; Col. B-----l said, he could not conceive that the great hulks of boats the soldiers were put on board of, could have been towed along, each by a little yawl, rowed by two landmen, which was the method proposed to land them. That he objected to it,—that he had seen landings, but never conducted in that manner.—That he could not account for the manner of it, for he thought it would have been impossible to have landed any number in that fashion, in any reasonable time.

The third and last day of the board's meeting, the sea-officers were again examin'd, who gave their opinion against the impracticability of battering Fort Fouras, as proposed by the pilot of the *Magnanime*.

The Court seemed this day to be better informed. They examined more particularly into the state of Rochfort.

Colonel C---ke, upon whose information the expedition seems to have been planned, said, that returning from Gibraltar in April 1754, he went to Rochfort, where he waited upon Mr. Macnamara, who had a public employment there, either in the works, or in some other capacity, who received him very politely, and shewed him the whole place.

That he viewed it very narrowly, as foreseeing it would be a proper object for attacking in case of a breach between Great Britain and France,—durst not draw any thing on the spot, for fear of suspicion.—That it was situated on a flat

flat towards the sea.—That it was a very weak place of defence.—Surrounded with a ditch,—but the ditch being higher than the river, cannot be filled with water,—waited on the Governor, who was very polite,—saw every thing.—The ramparts not flanked.—The ditch in very bad repair.—In some places no rampart,—and none towards the river.—The rampart not above 25 feet. The ditch then dry and irregular.

Upon his arrival in *England*, he put those particulars into a letter, which he sent to Sir J. L—r, and which was read at the board.

Being asked, he said, that he had no reason to believe the place to have been in a better condition when Sir J. M—t was at *Aix*, but rather worse.—That after the Fort of *Aix* was taken, he spent a whole day with the officers and engineers who were made prisoners. That the officers seemed to be shy; but that, taking the engineer out to walk after dinner, he told him that he had informed him more about *Rochfort* than ever he knew before, having never imagined it to be fortified regularly.—That it was impossible for the ditch to be filled, or kept full of water; the ground was so unequal, (*pour l'inegalité de Terrain*, was his expression,) and that he believed every one who knows the place would say the same.

That he had met with a very sensible man of a fisher, who, the day before, had brought his boat down the river, and that he told him again and again, that the place was open by a breach in the ditch.—That he had carried this fisherman to several of the officers, and that he aver'd the same thing to them.

Sir J. M—t asked Col. C—k what was the fisherman's name, the Colonel could not readily recollect. Sir J— asked whether it was not *Bonneau*, (or some such name) he said it was. Then, says Sir J— I have my finger upon his examination, taken by General C—y. The examination was read, and there the fisherman flatly declares, there is a wet ditch round *Rochfort*: Colonel C—k said that the fisherman had been tamper'd with by his own countrymen, and that he was indeed in two different stories. But that a gentleman a merchant, one Mr. P—th, who had lived in those parts 15 years, and knew *Rochfort* well, was now in *London*, ready to give evidence that the place was in the very same state as he had represented it to Sir J. L—r.

The board asked Sir J. M—t why the resolution of returning had been taken without a council of war? Sir J. the second day said, that he had required Sir E—d H—ke to concur with him in calling one, but that he refused to do it. The third day, Sir J. said that he took shame to himself, because since his return to *England*, upon looking over his instructions, he found, by them, that he was empowered to have called a council of war without the concurrence of any other officer.

To the Author of the LITERARY MAGAZINE,

S I R,

Dec. 1, 1757.

THE erecting of Public Granaries in a Kingdom, would, in the Opinion of the most sensible and humane Persons, be the best Expedient for preventing the much-dreaded Calamity of an *artificial* Scarcity of Corn. The Gentlemen of *Ireland* are so sensible of this, that an Act for that salutary Purpose is likely to pass in the Great Assembly of their Nation; and the following Hints, though they are not calculated for *England*, may be useful, and will not be unseasonably introduced to the Perusal of your Readers, if you should think them worthy of Admittance into your Magazine. They are addressed to the Hon. John Ponsonby, Esq; Speaker to the Hon. House of Commons of *Ireland*, by Walter Weldon, Esq; a Member of the said House.

Hints for erecting County Granaries in the Kingdom of Ireland.

MR. Locke asserts it as an undoubted truth, "That the land-holder is more concerned in trade, and ought to take greater care that it be well managed than even the merchant himself; for he will certainly find that when a decay has carried away one part of our money out of the kingdom, and the other is kept in the merchant's or tradesman's hands, no laws he can make, or any little arts of shifting property amongst ourselves, will bring it back to him again: but his rents will fall, and his income every day less, till general industry and frugality join'd to a well order'd trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches and wealth it formerly had."

Sir

Sir Matthew Decker asserts, that “the merchant, the manufacturer, and the sailor, who at first view appear to have the greatest interest in trade, will, upon examination, be found not to be so deeply concerned in its well or ill being, as the land-holder, whose interest seems more remote; and who (with sorrow it must be said) too often by his indifference gives occasion to suspect that he thinks he hath no concern in it at all: And continues; that the land-holder hath an immovable property, valuable only to some few of his neighbours or countrymen; the produce of which, if trade carries not off, nor brings in people to consume, but on the contrary, by its decay drives the consumers away, his tenants must decay, break, fly, and his lands be untenanted; he may indeed sell at one price or another, but when the bulk of his neighbours are in as bad a situation as himself, and all rents declining, the value of untenanted farms, and empty houses, must be very low.”

How severely applicable to the situation that I fear this kingdom is soon likely to be in, the opinions of these two great judges of trade are, I shall not take upon me to say; but surely when we have lately seen an attention to the situation of *England*, with respect to the want of corn, graciously recommended by his Majesty to his parliament there, and a repetition of the same paternal affection the other day so warmly recommended to us by our humane governor here, when we see also an embargo wisely continued, to prevent the exportation of our corn to foreigners; surely in this situation every individual should look at home, and exert his utmost in scheming all the relief within the circle of his power, for his fellow-creatures, assured of encouragement and protection, so far as he shall be right, under our present legislature; for under their sanction, and the restraint of their laws, both with respect to the erecting county granaries, and for a certain period of time in every year, preventing the exportation of corn, do I mean entirely to form my plan: and that the undertakers of those granaries shall be bound down by them, what profit shall be demanded on the selling out their corn for homeward consumption by the barrel. Under proper restraints, in this respect, no injury can arise to the public, but immense advantages; without proper restrictions, as to the

profit on selling out, granaries containing so much corn as I scheme they should do, might become private monopolies, and public nuisances; as few that owned them would have a virtue sufficient to resist the lucrative temptations that would attend such an undertaking.

On this plan I will suppose the county granaries erected in the most fertile parts of this kingdom, built and undertaken by private persons; will not those certain places of sale for all the corn of those counties and their adjacent ones, greatly encourage their increase of tillage by the certainty of market to the farmer for large quantities, the freeing him from long carriage in the winter season of the year, and thereby saving both his time and horses for his immediate tillage and sowing. Will not this, and the limited restraint on the export, be a certain method to keep our corn (in our present poor state of tillage) from being carried to the sea-port markets, picked up there when at a low price, and sold back to us when at an high one, an advantage (till lately restrained by the government's prohibitions) constantly taken of the necessities of our indigent farmers, who are obliged to sell early, and with double severity afterwards thrown on our starving inhabitants? Is not the difference in point of cash, of the sums the corn is bought up for here at the beginning of the year, when at the low price, and when sold back again to us at the high one, so much absolute loss (for the want of granaries) to this kingdom?

And can the poorer sort of farmers be expected to resist the temptation of selling their corn, though at a low price in the beginning of the year, to export factors, when perhaps at that very time they are most pressed for their rent?

Was not this so practised in the years 1754, and 1755, by the commission trade at *Waterford*, and other sea-ports: That in the spring following each of these years, oats sold in the country, from nine to eleven shillings *per* barrel, though bought up by commission, and that shortly after the harvest, from four to five shillings? Had none of this corn been sold back again to us even at the high price, and had more been taken away, when at the low one, what would have become of our poor inhabitants? Or how would the farmer have been supplied for his spring sowing?

Wisely has this been foreseen by our government, when they laid on the embargo;

bargo ; for had the export trade taken its run this last year, we should have seen little of our corn return to us, be the price what it would ; so much was it wanted in other countries.

But by my plan, when our tillage is so advanced, as to admit an export trade at all times of the year, then will the restraint for the months I shall hereafter mention, be of no further use : and will not all these granaries be so many store-houses ? And may we not expect a higher price for our superfluous corn, by having those repositories to secure it, till it shall rise at foreign markets ?

And do we not by these ready and sure places of market for the needy farmer, prevent our corn from being pick'd up, immediately after harvest, at the low price, by the foreign commissions ?

Let us begin therefore at the fountain-head ; first encourage tillage, so as to supply the demands of our own kingdom. Then let the means to secure that sufficiency take up your second thought.

Public granaries will surely, I think, answer both these ends. By them we imitate the prudent ant, who hoards up in the plenty day, against the arrival of a scarce one ; that over, let our superfluous corn go where it may.

But if our export trade is to take its free run at all times of the year, before our tillage increases ; what is to become of our manufactures ? What a price has corn and potatoes been at these two years past ? Can the labourer afford to work at six-pence *per* day, when to fill his own belly, exclusive of his naked and starving family, the price of his sustenance is to exceed his hire. Does not the parity of argument on the labourer, extend itself to every branch of our manufactures ; where must all this end ? On all land-holders and improvers in the labouring man's part of the argument, and on trade and all kind of manufactures on the artificer's part of the argument. Too serious this truth : for must not each hand in this kingdom raise the price of his day's work, the law of necessity compelling him so to do ?

What is then to become of the improver, what of the carriers on of all our manufactures ? If the one attempts to send his wares to foreign markets, he is from all quarters underfold ; the price of artificer's work being so high at home ; which must make his commodity in proportion dearer than his competitor's.

If the land-holder wishes to beautify or improve his native soil, labour is so high, he cannot undertake it. What then is the melancholy consequence of all this ? Why the artificer must seek for protection and encouragement in an happier clime, for the want of employment in his own ! The labourer, not being *worthy of his hire*, must do the same.

To prevent all this, I would propose the following plan to be put into execution ; and will suppose twelve public granaries erected in the twelve most fertile and convenient counties of this kingdom, and each to be able to contain at least five thousand barrels of corn with safety. That the undertaker of each granary shall be bound down to receive no more profit, on the selling out his corn, to be kept only while homeward occasions require it, than two shillings *per* barrel for each barrel of wheat, and all other corn proportionably, as settled by the act of last session, with respect to the *premiums* on the export of corn, when at a low price ; and that he shall be obliged to produce his books at the next quarter-sessions after his corn is laid in ; and there to obtain a certificate from the bench of justices of the medium price he has bought in his corn at, to prevent any exceeding of the two shillings *per* barrel profit on the selling out. This his private profit, and under penal restrictions not to exceed it ; and not to refuse the sale at that profit to any person demanding any quantity, not exceeding five barrels ; such person being willing to make affidavit, that the corn so demanded is entirely for his own or family's use, except he be a baker ; and not for selling out again to the export trade ; but that he shall not sell to any export factor, till after the first of *July* following, the time of his buying in his corn ; as by that time the new harvest of potatoes and bare is supposed to be come in ; and that the sale and delivery of the old corn to the export factor shall end by the first of *October*.

By which means all foreigners will know when to be supplied without disappointment ; and also will prevent the harvest of the new year from being exported, 'till homeward occasions are supplied.

Now, for his further encouragement, and in aid of the two shillings *per* barrel private profit on the selling out of his corn ; I will suppose a *premium* of one hundred pounds for each thousand barrels of corn so sold out for homeward consumption, and before the first of *July* ; if afterwards

terwards, and within the three months, being the time I mean to have limited for the export trade; that is, from the first of July, to the first of October following; he may then get the highest price he can from the foreign trade, to entitle him to the hundred pounds *premium* on the thousand barrels of corn, sold from his granaries for homeward consumption; he shall be obliged to make affidavit before the grand-jury of the county, where his granary is erected, as to the quantities of corn so sold.

Mr. Weldon, next offers a scheme for taxing of dogs, to the following effect.

On this plan, I will suppose each person keeping a pack of hounds, or a greyhound, to pay five pounds by the year; and each hunt or club established by subscription to pay ten pounds yearly: and each person keeping an *English* spaniel, pointer, or other dog likely to kill game, to pay one pound ten shillings by the year.

The tax arising from these to be appropriated to the discharge of this *premium* on the thousand barrels so sold out, I may justly say for the relief of the poor; as the greatest rise on the consumer within the nine months, can only be two shillings *per* barrel on wheat, and so in proportion in other corn.

And *quære*, in case this tax should not be judged a fund sufficient to answer these *premiums*, if the owner of each cur-dog, or other dog whatever, except those who pay the larger tax, was to pay one shilling *per* year: and all those taxes to be collected with the hearth-money tax; the collector of the tax to receive so much in the pound for his trouble in gathering them; and all to be applied in aid of the *premium* on corn so sold out for our homeward consumption.

But as a further encouragement to the farmer, and to tillage, I will suppose the owner of each granary obliged to give a yearly *premium* of fifty pounds, supposing him to sell from his granary five thousand barrels of corn; and so in proportion as he shall fall short of this quantity.

I say, this fifty pounds to be applied every year in *premiums*, as the farmers in each county where the granaries are kept shall best deserve, by improvement and increase in their tillage: the application of this money to be rested on the judgment of the farmers society of that county. And where they are so unhappy to want so publick-spirited and useful a set of gentlemen, that then the application of the

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granary-money shall remain in the grand-jury of the county, either of whose receipts shall be a sufficient discharge to the granary-man for having paid this *premium* to the most meritorious farmers, to answer the ends I have mentioned.

In aid to this *premium*, and as a further encouragement to tillage, I will suppose the farmers societies and their noble spirit in subscriptions to increase; and shall also suppose and hope for the aid of the beneficed clergy.

Now, in order to ascertain the amount of the publick *premiums* to be given by the year for the sale of the thousand barrels of corn for homeward consumption, I will suppose but two granaries erected in the most convenient parts of *Ulster* (as the *North* is in a good measure under the linen trade) four in *Leinster*, three in *Munster*, and three in *Connaught*: These make twelve in all, and each to be able to contain five thousand barrels of corn.

By which means, sixty thousand barrels of corn will at all times be secured, for the use of the kingdom, at a low price; exclusive of what the farmers, who do not chuse to sell to the granary-men, may have in their haggards; for they are not to be under any restraint as to price or selling, except to the export trade, which I would have free only for so many months till our tillage increases, so as to exceed our homeward demands.

Then the *premium* of one hundred pounds upon the thousand barrels of corn, as I schemed, will amount to the yearly sum of six thousand pounds; a trifle this, when considered to arise from a voluntary tax (as I have proved it to be) on the wealthy, to answer so great ends, in the preservation of our manufactures, and the aid of the poor.

But here it may be objected, that this scheme may tend to an unfair lowering of the price of corn, with respect to the farmers of this kingdom, and of our lands in consequence: But let it be remembered, that I suppose the granary-man to lay in his corn at the market-price then going, be it what it may, as the crop of that season shall turn out.

I freely own, it will effect in consequence (as corn may at all times be had from the granary-man at a moderate price) a few avaritious farmers, at the latter end of the year, whose hard hearts set their thirst after gain, I had almost said, beyond the rules of justice; but sure I am, I may say, above the rules of humanity; I mean

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mean such as keep up their corn, till hard necessity compels the poor to satisfy their exorbitant demands, with what price they please to affix on it.

A restraint on those, I am sure, our publick interest calls for, though, by my scheme, I do not put them under any as to their price, except, as to the export in point of time.

The granary-man's greatest profit on the corn sold out both by the *premium* and the private profit, amounts to four shillings *per* barrel in wheat, and so in proportion in other corn.

Now suppose the farmer and he to sell on a par for the homeward consumption, at the latter end of the year, who will say but each has a sufficient profit, for keeping their corn so short a time as perhaps six or eight months, whereas in our present situation, the farmer having no tye on him, frequently sells his corn at four or five times this rise on the consumer, from what its real value was shortly after the harvest, when cruelly hoarded up to the latter part of the year; and surely the farmer, on this supposition of the four shillings profit, will be the greatest gainer, being free from any restraint as to his selling price at any time: who has not sunk any considerable sum in erecting a publick granary, or who is not at any expence in the keeping such an undertaking on foot.

Now with respect to the export advantage from the first of *July* to the first of *October*, both granary-man and farmer are on a foot, as they may each get what price they can for their corn on that trade, and the higher the better: but let the farmer ere I have done my appeal to him, well consider this that whilst he thinks himself happy in his high price for home consumption, and keeps up his corn on that plan; he so far affixes a tax on our trade, and all our manufactures, which must end in their ruin.

I am well aware that it may be objected as a difficulty to find persons able or willing to undertake the erecting and carrying into execution those granaries.

Suppose therefore that the taxes I have mentioned, were to be let to run into a liquidating fund, properly appointed and secured, till it would so amount as to afford *premiums* sufficient to reimburse or encourage persons willing to erect granaries able to contain the quantity of corn as heretofore mentioned; and that afterwards if there should be an exceeding from those taxes as to the *premiums* on the thousand

barrels sold out for homeward consumption, it should then be applied in *premiums* for the encouragement of tillage, in such counties, and their adjacent ones, as the granaries should be built in; this as one method: but as twelve thousand pounds may perhaps be looked on as sufficient to erect the twelve county granaries, as I have mentioned, who that wishes well to his country, would not join in the application of so much from our publick treasure, or may we not even hope (from the humane and charitable dispositions so universally shewn all over this kingdom in our late distresses) to see this objection, if not removed, lightened by voluntary subscriptions, as the getting into execution some plan of this sort, seems to point out the most probable means to prevent any future calamities.

In order to give farther lights to those hints, I have hereunto annexed the following calculation, and will suppose at a medium, each county in this kingdom to pay for ten gentlemen, who keep hounds, and ten more who keep greyhounds, which will yearly produce,

	£.
32 Counties at 100 <i>l.</i> each,	3200
32 Counties, fifty in each, paying- ing the tax of 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> on point- ers and setters - - - -	2400
	<hr/> 5600

I will suppose that the twelve granaries will take two years before they can be compleatly erected and dried, so as to receive corn and preserve it, during which time the yearly tax of 5600 *l.* will amount to the sum of 11200 *l.* this will then fall short but 800 *l.* of the capital sum of 12000 *l.* being a supposed sum necessary for erecting the twelve granaries at 1000 *l.* each, and after the granaries are thus paid for, this sum of 5600 *l.* may go on yearly to support the *premiums* on the thousand barrels of corn sold from the granary as before recited, wanting only the sum of 400 *l.* yearly. But let it be considered, that I have not here supposed any calculation for those of my countrymen who would pay the tax of one shilling yearly for their house-dogs and curs, rather than part with them; by which I am convinced a considerable sum would arise; and should it be objected that the quantity of corn, and also the granaries, by my computation would be too small, double the plan, and every calculation will to its proportion

portion hold good; and if enlarging them should be thought advisable, why should not so material a benefit to this kingdom, be supported as to the increase on yearly *premiums* from the general funds, in the same manner as the *premiums* for the land-carriage of corn is intended to be raised.

Some Account of Sabbatei Levi, who pretended to be the Messiah. By M. Voltaire.

DURING the war of Candia, there happened an affair among the *Turks*, that drew the attention of all *Europe* and *Asia*. A general rumour was spread at that time, founded on empty curiosity, that the year 1666 was to be remarkable for some great revolution. The source of this opinion was the mystic number of 666, found in the book of Revelation. Never was the expectation of the Antichrist so general. On the other hand, the *Jews* pretended that their *Messiah* was to come this year.

A *Smyrna Jew*, named Sabbatei Levi, who was a man of some learning, and son of a rich broker belonging to the *English* factory, made advantage of this general opinion, and set up for the *Messiah*. He had a fluent tongue, and a graceful figure; he affected modesty, recommended justice, spoke like an oracle, and proclaimed, where-ever he came, that the times were fulfill'd. He travelled at first into *Greece* and *Italy*. At *Leghorn* he ran away with a girl, and carried her to *Jerusalem*, where he began to preach to his brethren. A disciple of his, named Nathan, offered to act the part of *Elijah*, whilst Sabbatei Levi played that of the *Messiah*. They both reformed the Synagogue of *Jerusalem*. Nathan explained the prophecies, and demonstrated, that, at the expiration of the year, the sultan must be dethroned, and *Jerusalem* become mistress of the world. All the *Jews* of *Syria* were convinced. The synagogue resounded with antient prophecies. They grounded themselves on these words of *Isaiah*, *Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the holy city, for henceforth there shall no more come into thee the uncircumcised and the unclean*. All the *Rabbies* had the following passage in their mouth, *And they shall bring all your brethren for an offering unto the Lord, out of all nations, upon horses, and in chariots, and in litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts, to my holy mountain*

Jerusalem. In short, their hopes were fed by these and a thousand other passages, which both women and children were for ever repeating. There was not a *Jew* but prepared lodgings for some of the then dispersed tribes. So strong was their persuasion, that they left off trade every where, and held themselves ready for the voyage to *Jerusalem*.

Nathan chose twelve men at *Damascus*, to preside over the twelve tribes. Sabbatei Levi went to shew himself to his brethren at *Smyrna*; and Nathan wrote to him thus, *King of Kings, Lord of Lords, when shall we be worthy to put ourselves under the shadow of your ass? I prostrate myself to be trod under the sole of your feet*. Sabbatei deposed some doctors of the law at *Smyrna*, who did not acknowledge his authority, and established others more tractable. One of his most violent enemies, named Samuel Pennica, was publicly converted, and proclaimed him to be the son of God. Sabbatei having presented himself one day before the *Cadi* of *Smyrna*, with a multitude of his followers, they all declared they saw a column of fire betwixt him and the *Cadi*.

Some other miracles of this sort set his divine mission beyond all doubt. Numbers of *Jews* were impatient to lay their gold and their precious stones at his feet.

The *Bashaw* of *Smyrna* would have arrested him; but he set out for *Constantinople* with his most zealous disciples. The Grand Vizir Achmet Cuprogli, who was getting ready for the siege of *Candia*, gave orders for him to be seized on board the vessel that brought him to *Constantinople*, and to be confined. The *Jews* easily obtained admittance into the prison for money, as is usual in *Turky*; they came and prostrated themselves at his feet, and kissed his chains. He preached to them, exhorted them, and gave them his blessing, but never complained. The *Jews* of *Constantinople*, believing that the coming of the *Messiah* would cancel all debts, refused to pay their creditors. The *English* merchants at *Galata* waited upon Sabbatei in jail, and told him, that, as King of the *Jews* he ought to command all his subjects to pay their debts. Sabbatei wrote the following words to the persons complained against, *To you who expect the salvation of Jerusalem, &c. discharge your lawful debt; if you refuse it, you shall not enter with us into our joy, and into our empire*.

Y y y 2

Sabbatei,

Sabbatei, during his imprisonment, was continually visited by his followers, who began to raise some disturbances in *Constantinople*. At that time the people were greatly dissatisfied with *Mahomet IV.* and it was apprehended that the *Jewish* prophecy might occasion some disturbances. Under these circumstances, one would imagine, that such a severe government as that of the *Turks*, would have put the person calling himself *King of Israel*, to death; yet they only removed him to the castle of the *Dardanells*. The *Jews* then cried out that it was not in the power of man to take away his life.

His fame had reached even the most distant parts of *Europe*: At the *Dardanells* he received deputations from the *Jews* of *Poland*, *Germany*, *Leghorn*, *Venice*, and *Amsterdam*; they paid very dear for kissing his feet; and probably this is what preserved his life. The distributions of the holy land were made very quietly in the tower of the *Dardanells*. At length the fame of his miracles was so great, that Sultan *Mahomet* had the curiosity to see the man, and to examine him himself. The King of the *Jews* was brought to the Seraglio. The Sultan asked him in the *Turkish* language, *whether he was the Messiah?* *Sabbatei* modestly answered, *he was*; but as he expressed himself incorrectly in this tongue; *You speak very ill*, said *Mahomet* to him, *for a Messiah, who ought to have the gift of languages. Do you perform any miracles? Sometimes*, answers the other. *Well then*, said the Sultan, *let him be stripped stark naked; he will be a very good mark for the arrows of my Icolans: and if he is invulnerable, we will acknowledge him to be the Messiah.*

Sabbatei flung himself upon his knees, and confessed it to be a miracle above his strength. It was proposed to him immediately, either to be impaled, or to turn Musselman, and go publicly to the *Turkish* mosque. He did not boggle in the least, but embraced the *Turkish* religion directly. Then he preached, that he had been sent to substitute the *Turkish* to the *Jewish* religion, pursuant to the ancient prophecies. Yet the *Jews* of distant countries believed in him a long time. The affair however was not attended with blood-shed, but it increased the shame and confusion of the *Jewish* nation.

A Letter by an Officer in the Parliament Army, to his Friend, on the taking of Shrewsbury.

S I R,

SHOULD we not publish God's goodness unto us, it would be an argument of high ingratitude, and render us to the world unworthy of so great a mercy, for it hath pleased God of his goodness, after a whole year's travel, and three months strong labour, by the care and industry of our vigilant and active committee, to hand into the world a blessing, for which all that are well affected unto the welfare of this church and kingdom, will rejoice.

On the 21st of this Instant, by order of the committee, there were drawn out of the garrisons of *Wem*, *Morton*, *Corbet*, and *Stoke*, 250 foot, and 250 horse, from our good friend, Sir *William Brereton*, we were assisted with 250 foot, and 350 horse, of the *Staffordshire* forces, under the command of Col. *Bower*, all the foot being, by order from the committee, put under the command of Lieutenant-Col. *Rinking*, an able soldier; who, for his discreet managing this business, deserves much honour: Our horse were commanded by Col. *Mitton*. Things being thus ordered, we marched towards *Shrewsbury*, which is a very strong town, well walled, and compassed about with a navigable river, in the form of an horse-shoe; the neck of land, at the open of the horse-shoe, being not a bow's shot over, in which stands (on the east-side on the top of an high hill) a strong castle, the river running directly along close under the side of the hill; from the north-west side of the hill, there runs a strong wall, and a great ditch to the river on that side; notwithstanding the strength of the place, we were not discouraged, but marched on, and came to *Shrewsbury* about three-o'clock on *Saturday* morning; and now how to get over the work was both dangerous and difficult, being strongly palisado'd and well fortified; we therefore in a little boat, provided for the purpose, conveyed eight carpenters up the river, and landed them within the enemy's breast work, under the castle hill, on the east-side; where the centinels, after some pause, gave fire upon them, but they soon sawed down so many of the palisadoes, as gave our men free passage. The first that stormed were forty troopers, dismounted, with their pistols,

and about as many firelocks, which were led on by one master *Huson*, a minister, Captain *Willers*, and Lieutenant *Benbow*. After these followed some other musketeers, along *Severn* side, under the castle hill, and near Sir *William Owen's* house entered the town. After these marched 350 foot more, under the command of Lieutenant-Col. *Rinking*. These having gained the streets, part marched to the market-place, who, after some exchange of shot, gained the main court of guard there, the rest marched to the castle forward-gate, which, within one quarter of an hour, was gained, the gates opened, and the draw-bridge let down, at which our horse, under the command of Col. *Mitton*, and Col. *Bower*, with the gentlemen of the committee, entered. It was now about break of day, the screeks in the town were such strange kind of cock-crowing, as (I believe) you never heard the like; being thus entered, the castle, and a strong out-work at *Frankville*, held out; but by 12 o'clock the castle was delivered, upon these conditions, that the *English* should march to *Ludlow*, but the *Irish* to be delivered up. The strong work at *Frankville* was surrendered upon bare quarter; and thus it pleased God, of his great goodness, to deliver so strong an hold into our hands, with the loss only of two common soldiers. We cannot be sufficiently thankful; for it is a place of great concernment; and now many honest people are delivered out of an *Egyptian* slavery.

For this brief account of our last action, I desire you to accept of; as an earnest of his engagements, which is your friend to serve you.

Salop, Feb. 23, 1644.

A Letter from a Gascon Officer in the Prince of Soubise's Army, to his Friend in Paris.

LE jour de cet action, si glorieuse pour la France, monseigneur le prince de Soubise, qui est brillant comme dix mille Césars, nous ordonna de gagner une coline, pour fondre avec plus de rapidité sur ces teméraires; et nous les aurions animés sans miséricorde, mais monsieur le prince a eu pitié de ce pauvre garçon de roi, car si nous luy avions tuez quelques uns de ses gens, nous l'aurions tellement avatu, que nous aurions perdu la gloire de le vaincre à l'avenir, quand la partie sera plus égale. Cadedis! il n'y en avoit pas pour un de-

jeuné; et cela auroit été une honte pour des braves gens comme nous autres, de fondre sur des misérables, qui étoient moitié morts de frayeur: Monseigneur de Soubise nous ordonna donc de nous retirer un petit brin, pour boir si ces gens la auroient l'audace de nous suivre. Pardi ils s'y abîserent, et les drolles marchèrent bien: Ils faillirent nous attraper, mais par bonheur pour eux, en passant la rivière à la nage, ma foy nous mouillâmes nos armes, qui ne purent plus faire feu quand nous feumes avordez de l'autre côté de la rivière: c'est alors que nous les aurions étrillés, car ils eurent l'insolence de faire feu sur la maison du Roy, qui venoit au grand gallop pour nous joindre. Nous leur avons fait faire plus de dix lieues de chemin ce jour là. Ils ont passé à travers des marais et des rivières, et à présent nous les attendons de pied ferme. Nous avons chassé les Allemans de notre arinée; et n'étant à présent que des François, nous allons les vaincre à platte couture."

A Translation of the above Letter.

"On the day of this action, so glorious to France, the prince of Soubise, who is as brave as ten thousand Cæsars, ordered us to get upon a hill, that we might rush with more rapidity on those fool-hardy men; and we should have cut them off without mercy; but the prince took pity of that poor lad of a king: for had we killed a few of his men, he would have been so dejected, that we should have lost the glory of beating him hereafter, when the party shall be more equal. *Cadedis! they were hardly enough for a breakfast; and it would have been shameful for such brave fellows as we are, to fall upon poor wretches, that were half-dead with fear. Therefore M. de Soubise ordered us to retire a little bit, to see whether those wights would be bold enough to follow us. Egad, they took it into their heads to do so, and, truly, the rogues move nimbly: They had like to have snapped us all by the back; but faith it was very lucky for them that our arms got wet in swimming across the river, so that we could no longer fire with them, when we had reached the other side of the stream: otherwise we should then have curried their leather, for they were so insolent as to fire upon the king's household troops, who were coming full gallop to join us. We

*A kind of Gascon Interjection, for which we cannot at present recollect any English Term.

526 Hentzer's Account of proclaiming Bartholomew Fair.

We made them tramp above ten leagues of ground that day.

They have traversed morasses and rivers, and now we undauntedly wait for them. We have turned the Germans out of our army; and being at present all Frenchmen, we are going to give them a total overthrow.

A Journey into England, by PAUL HENTZER, in the Year 1598. Printed at STRAWBERRY-HILL, continued from P. 480.

WILLING to gratify the impatience of the public, to see the most interesting passage in our author's itinerary, we published last month his curious and minute description of *Queen Elizabeth*. We shall at present take a regular survey of the whole performance.

Over travelling German lands at Rye, whence he comes on to London, of which he gives a very accurate account, describing very exactly the cathedral church of St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the Tower, the Lions, &c. but in all this relation, though made in very elegant Latin, we find nothing more extraordinary than may be met with in the most common *Pocket Companions*, till we come to the following passage;

At the entrance in St. James's Park from Whitehall is this inscription:

*Ictus piscator tandem sapit,
Sed infelix Actæon semper præceps.
Casta virgo facile miseretur;
Sed potens dea scelus ulciscitur.
Præda canibus, exemplum juvenibus,
Suis dedecus, pereat Actæon!
Cura cælitibus, chara mortalibus, suis securitas,
Vivat Diana.*

In English thus;

*The wounded Fisherman at length grows wise,
But unhappy Actæon is always rash.
The chaste virgin easily commiserates;
But the potent goddess revenges the injury.
A prey to the dogs, an example to youth,
To his own a disgrace, perish Actæon!
The care of heaven, the delight of earth, to her own a security, Long live Diana!*

This romantic inscription, says the ingenious editor, probably alluded to Philip II. who wooed the Queen after her sister's death; and to the destruction of his Armada.

The following description of the antient ceremony of proclaiming *Bartholomew Fair*, and the state of our Mayors, will entertain the curious.

'It is worthy of observation, that every year upon St. Bartholomew's day, when the fair is held, it is usual for the mayor, attended by the 12 principal aldermen, to walk in a neighbouring field, dressed in his scarlet gown, and about his neck a golden chain, to which is hung a * golden fleece, and besides that particular ornament which distinguishes the most noble order of the garter, during the year of his magistracy, he is obliged to live so magnificently, that a foreigner or native, without any expence, † is free, if he can find a chair empty, to dine at his table, where there is always the greatest plenty. When the mayor goes out of the precincts of the city, a sceptre, a sword, and a cap are born before him, and he is followed by the principal aldermen, in scarlet gowns, with gold chains, himself and they on horseback; upon their arrival at a place appointed for that purpose, where a tent is pitched, the mob begin to wrestle before them, two at a time; the conquerors receive rewards from the magistrates. After this is over, a parcel of live rabbits are turned loose among the crowd, which are pursued by a number of boys, who endeavour to catch them, with all the noise they can make. While we were at this shew, one of our company, Tobias Sallander, doctor of physic, had his pocket pick'd of his purse with 9 crowns *de soleil*, which without doubt was so cleverly taken from him by an *Englishman*, who always kept very close to him, that the doctor did not in the least perceive it.

The taste of the times for polite entertainments, may be partly gathered from their sitting to see boys hunt live rabbits, and may be further collected from the following passages.

Without the city are some THEATRES, where *English* actors represent almost every day tragedies and comedies to very numerous audiences; these are concluded with excellent music, variety of dances,

* This probably alluded to the woollen-manufacture; Stow mentions his riding through the Cloth-Fair, on the Eve of St. Bartholomew, p. 651.

† The Collar of SS.

and the excessive applause of those that are present.

There is still another place built in the form of a Theatre, which serves for the baiting of bulls and bears, they are fastned behind, and then worried by great *English* bull dogs; but not without great risk to the dogs from the horns of the one, and the teeth of the other; and it sometimes happens that they are killed upon the spot; fresh ones are immediately supplied in the places of those that are wounded or tired. To the entertainment these other follow, that of whipping a blinded bear, which is performed by 5 or 6 men, standing circularly, with whips, which they exercise upon him without any mercy, as he cannot escape from them because of his chain; he defends himself with all his force and skill, throwing down all who come within his reach, and are not active enough to get out of it, and tearing the whips out of their hands, and breaking them. At these spectacles, and every where else, the *English* are constantly smoking tobacco, and in this manner; they have pipes on purpose, made of clay, into the further end of which they put the herb, so dry that it may be rubbed into powder, and putting fire to it, they draw the smoke into their mouths, which they puff out again through their nostrils, like funnels, along with it plenty of phlegm and defluxion from the head. In these Theatres, fruits, such as apples, pears, and nuts, according to the season, are carried about to be sold, as well as ale and wine.

The first excursion our traveller makes from *London*, is to take the air down the river, in which, besides his visit to *Greenwich*, given in our last, he meets with nothing remarkable, but the ship in which *Sir Francis Drake* went round the world, and *Cuckold's-Point*.

He then visits the two Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the palaces of *Windfor* and *Hampton-Court*, describing them all very particularly; but this part of his journal will afford little or no entertainment to a modern *English* reader, except in the following accounts given *en passant*, of *Theobald's* and *Nonsuch*.

THEOBALD'S belonging to Lord *Burleigh* the treasurer, in the gallery was painted the genealogy of the Kings of *England*; from this place one goes into the garden, encompassed with a ditch full of water, large enough for one to have the pleasure of going in a boat, and rowing between the shrubs; here are a great variety of trees,

and plants, labyrinths made with a great deal of labour, a *jet d'eau*, with its bason of white marble, and columns and pyramids of wood, and other materials up and down the garden: After seeing these we were led by the gardener into the summer-house, in the lower part of which built semicircularly are the 12 *Roman* Emperors in white marble, and a table of Truck-stone; the upper part of it is set round with cisterns of lead, into which the water is convey'd thro' pipes, so that fish may be kept in them, and in *Summer* time they are very convenient for bathing: In another room for entertainment, very near this, and joined to it by a little bridge, was a noble table of red marble. We were not admitted to see the apartments of this palace, there being no-body to shew it, as the family was in town attending the funeral of their Lord*.

NONSUCH, a royal retreat, in a place formerly called *Cuddington*, a very healthful situation, chosen by *K. Henry VIII.* for his pleasure and retirement, and built by him with an excess of magnificence and elegance, even to ostentation; one would imagine, every thing that architecture can perform, to have been employed in this one work: there are every where so many statues, that seem to breathe so many miracles of consummate art, so many charts that rival even the perfecting of *Roman* antiquity, that it may well claim and justify its name of *Nonesuch*, being without an equal, as the poet sung.

*This which no equal has in art or fame,
Britons deservedly to Nonesuch name.*

The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrown'd with trees, that it seems to be a place pitch'd upon by pleasure herself, to dwell in along with health.

In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water, one round the other, like a pyramid, upon which are put small birds that stream water out of their bills: In the grove *Diana* is a very agreeable fountain, with *Actæon* turned into a stag, as he was

* Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, died August 4th, 1598.

sprinkled by the goddess and the nymphs, with inscriptions.

There is besides another pyramid of marble, full of concealed pipes, which spout upon all who come within their reach.

The modern reader may perhaps be pleased to see the ancient *English* manner of celebrating Harvest home, as well as the method then practised of getting in their corn.

As we were returning to our inn, we happened to meet some country people celebrating their harvest-home; their last load of corn they crown with flowers, having besides an image richly dressed; by which perhaps they would signify *Ceres*, this they keep moving about, while men and women, men and maid-servants, riding through the streets in the cart, shout as loud as they can, till they arrive at the barn; the farmers here do not bind up their corn in sheaves, as they do with us, but directly as they have reaped or mowed it, put it into carts, and convey it into their barns.

He then gives a brief account of our government, climate, soil, &c. and speaking of the manners of the English, he says thus.

The *English* are serious like the *Germans*, lovers of shew; liking to be followed where-ever they go by whole troops of servants, who wear their masters arms in silver, fastened to their left arms; a ridicule they deservedly lay under: They excel in dancing and musick, for they are active and lively, though of a thicker make than the *French*; they cut their hair close on the middle of the head, letting it grow on either side; they are good sailors, and better pirates, cunning, treacherous, and thievish; above 300 are said to be hanged annually at *London*; beheading with them is less infamous than hanging; they give the wall as the place of honour; hawking is the general sport of the gentry; they are more polite in eating than the *French*, devouring less bread, but more meat, which they roast in perfection; they put a great deal of sugar in their drink; their beds are covered with tapestry, even those of farmers; they are often molested with the scurvy, said to have first crept into *England* with the *Norman* conquest; their houses are commonly of two stories, except in *London*, where they are of 3 and 4, though but seldom of 4; they are built of wood, those of the richer sort with bricks;

their roofs are low, and where the owner has money, covered with lead.

They are powerful in the field, successful against their enemies, impatient of any thing like slavery; vastly fond of great noises that fill the ear, such as the firing of cannon, drums, and the ringing of bells, so that it is common for a number of them, that have got a glass in their heads, to go up into some belfry, and ring the bells for hours together, for the sake of exercise. If they see a foreigner, very well made, or particularly handsome, they will say, it is a pity he is not an *ENGLISHMAN*.

He then sets out for *Dover*, in order to leave *England*, describing *Canterbury* as he goes along, and giving the following extraordinary account of an accident that befel him and his fellow-travellers in their way from thence to *Dover*; which we insert, not only as the most curious passage in all our author's itinerary, but as a striking specimen of *German* genius.

'In our way to *Dover*, which was rough, and dangerous enough, the following accident happened to us: Our guide or postilion, a youth, was before with two of our company, about the distance of a musket-shot, we by not following quick enough, had lost sight of our friends; we came afterwards to where the road divided, on the right it was down hill and marshy; on the left was a small hill; whilst we stopped here in doubt, and consulted which of the roads we should take, we saw all on a sudden, on our right hand, some horsemen, their stature, dress, and horses, exactly resembling those of our friends; glad of having found them again, we determined to set on after them, but it happened thro' God's mercy, that though we called to them, they did not answer us, but kept on down the marshy road at such a rate, that their horses feet struck fire at every stretch, which made us with reason begin to suspect they were thieves, having had warning of such, or rather that they were nocturnal spectres, who, as we were afterwards told, are frequently seen in these places; there were likewise a jack-wal-lanterns, so that we were quite seized with horror and amazement!—But fortunately for us, our guide soon after sounded his horn, and we following the noise, turned down the left hand road, and arrived safe to our companions, who when we had asked them, if they had not seen the horse-men who had gone by us, answered not a soul; our

opinions

opinions, according to custom, were various upon this matter, but whatever the thing was, we were without doubt in imminent danger, from which that we escaped, the glory is to be ascribed to God alone.

Heads of a Bill, for a charitable Lottery for the relief of DISTRESSED VIRGINS in Great-Britain.

WHereas by the great disuse of *holy matrimony*, an infinite number of his majesty's female subjects are left upon the hands of their parents, in the unnatural state of *Virginity*, to the grievous prejudice of the commonwealth, the unsupportable burdening of private families, and the unspeakable affliction of the said females; *be it enacted*, for the better hindrance thereof in times to come, and for the necessary encouragement of propagation, (which we ought particularly to attend to in time of war and commotions) that all the *virgins of Great-Britain*, from the age of fifteen to forty, shall be disposed of by Lottery, in the manner here set forth.

The Great Prizes are,

2 fortunes of	100,000l.
4 — of	80,000
5 — of	70,000
6 — of	60,000
10 — of	50,000
12 — of	40,000
20 — of	30,000
100 — of	10,000

The second Prizes are,

Beauties, number	100
Pretty girls, —	5000
Agreeables, —	10,000
Wits, —	10
Houfewives, —	5
Ladies of quality,	500

The lowest Prizes are,

Women of fashion and breeding	300,000
Good players at quadrille	12,000
Misses of great accomplishments	30,000
Good-conditioned girls, <i>alias</i> friskies,	100000
Special breeders	1700
Saints	20

In the list of blanks are comprehended all the females in *Great-Britain*, within the age prescribed by this act, that are only

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known by the general denomination of virtuous women, number one million.

It is proposed, that the said lottery shall be carried on in the usual methods; only that whatsoever any man shall draw, whether blank or prize, he shall be obliged to keep the same; whereby the public will be discharged of the heavy incumbrance of near a million and a half of virgins, and the births will probably be increased to near a third of that number in the bills of the ensuing year.

And whereas the principal objection against all state-lotteries is the draining the poor of their money, and discouraging of trade and industry; *be it provided*, that in this present lottery, no man shall be permitted to take a ticket who has not an estate of at least one hundred pounds per annum, except it be idle or useless persons, who are expected to serve their country this way, since they do it in no other.

To prevent any disputes about fixing the value of the prizes, *BEAUTIES* shall be settled by a committee of gentlemen of approved taste, to be appointed for that purpose; the *PRETTY* and *AGREEABLE* shall be rated by the number of their *lovers*; and the *WITS*, by the number of their *enemies*.

For the better encouragement of the men, and to take away the dreadful apprehensions of *cuckoldom*, no women of a scandalous and lewd behaviour shall be put into the lottery; but where the point is only a *little doubtful*, it is hoped gentlemen will not be so unreasonable as to expect the government should insure them, but judge favourably, and make themselves easy, as it is the part of wise men and good subjects so to do.

And whereas certain ill affected and seditious persons, may go about to represent this present act as an attempt to introduce arbitrary power, by putting a grievous yoke about the necks of his majesty's subjects; *be it declared*, that there is nothing in this act contrary to *magna charta*, the *petition of right*, or the *act of settlement*; and that the liberties and rights of the people are safe and inviolate, no man being compelled to take a ticket, but only advised and exhorted thereunto.

No man shall take above one, except peers, privy-counsellors, judges, and members of parliament, who are allowed as far as three.

The tickets are all to be delivered *gratis*, and special care to be taken, that no one shall have more than is granted him by this act.

Provided, nevertheless, that all such husbands as have brought a contempt upon matrimony, by suing publicly for a divorce, and proving themselves *cuckolds* in open court, be especially and particularly excluded from the benefit of this act.

And be it enacted, that all and every woman or women, that have been, or shall be, so divorced, shall continue to act and do all such things as they might have done if no such judgment had been given against them.

And whereas many young women may pretend to be under dismal apprehensions of ***** esq; to the great discouragement and prejudice of the present lottery, be it declared, that the said ***** esq; is *ipso facto* an unfit person, and remains excluded accordingly.

The said lottery is to be drawn on the first of May, 1758; and the doctors, proctors, and other officers of the spiritual court, to be appointed managers thereof.

It is proposed that the same shall be renewed once in every seven years.

A JOURNAL of the Proceedings of the DODDINGTON East-Indiaman, from her sailing from the Downs, till she was unfortunately wrecked on some rocks on the east coast of Africa, distant from the Cape, by medium of six other Journals, 250 leagues to the eastward, in the latitude of 33. 44. S. and afterwards a daily account of the transactions of twenty-three of the people, who were miraculously saved on an uninhabited and barren rock or island.

April 23, 1755, sailed from the Downs. May 14, made the island of Forta-ventura. May 21, got into Porto Prior Bay, and having watered, weighed and set sail the 26th, and after a passage of 7 weeks, made the Cape land.

July 8th, took our departure from Laggullas, and run eastward between the latitudes of 35 deg. 30 min. and 36 deg. south.

July 17th, about one in the morning, the ship struck, and went to pieces immediately, so that we had not time to secure any thing for our preservation. The first stroke awoke me, being then asleep in my cabin. I made all the haste I could to get upon deck, where I found every thing in the most terrifying condition imaginable; the ship breaking all to pieces, and every

one crying out to God for mercy, as they were dashed to and fro by the violence of the sea. I crawled over to the larboard side of the quarter-deck, it then being the highest part out of water. I here met with the captain, who said little more than that we should all perish. Suddenly a sea came and separated us, by which I was pretty much bruised, and had the lesser bone of my left arm broken. I made a shift to get upon the quarter, where I remained some time; all the rest of the ship being under water, and gone to pieces. Somebody then called, *Land!* upon which I looked about me, and saw something which appeared very black, but I could not think it to be land, as it seemed so low; but took it rather for the range of the sea on the other side the breakers, and expected nothing but to perish instantly. The sea presently broke over me with great violence, and forced me from my hold, whereby I got a blow on my eye that quite stunned me, and I lay senseless till after day-light. Coming a little to, I found I was fast on a plank with a nail in my shoulder, which I soon cleared myself of, and called out, as well as I could, with what little strength I had left. I was heard by some of the people on the rocks, who could not well come to my assistance, so I crawled on shore as well as I could, being quite benumbed with cold, having been above six hours in the wind and rain. When I got on the rocks I met with Mr. John Collet, our second mate, and five or six people more, who had escaped on shore some time before me. Presently we heard that Mr. Jones, chief mate, with Mr. Powell, fifth mate, the carpenter, and several others, were alive and on shore. We then gathered ourselves all together, to see who had been so happy as to escape so sudden a death, and found only twenty-three left alive out of 270 souls; namely,

Mr. Ewan Jones, chief mate. John Collet, 2d ditto. William Webb, 3d ditto. Samuel Powell, 5th ditto. Richard Topping, carpenter, Neal Bothwell, quarter-master, Nathaniel Chisholm, ditto. Daniel Ladova, captain's steward, Henry Sharp, surgeon's servant, Thomas Arnold, captain's ditto. Robert Beazley, seaman, John King, ditto. Gilbert Chain, ditto. Ter. Mole, ditto, Jonas Rosenberry, ditto. John Glass, ditto. Hendrick Scantz, ditto. John Yets, midshipman, John Macdowall, capt. servant, John Lister, a matross, Ralph Smith, ditto. Edward Dysey, ditto. And one other.

Our

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Some who we imagine the
Ship first struck upon.

Here 3 Men were overset in
the Jolly Boat in the Surf, one of
whom was Drowned, the other
two getting a shore were strip-
ped by the Natives & returned
in 3 Days with the Boat.

Round this Point appears
like a Harbour.

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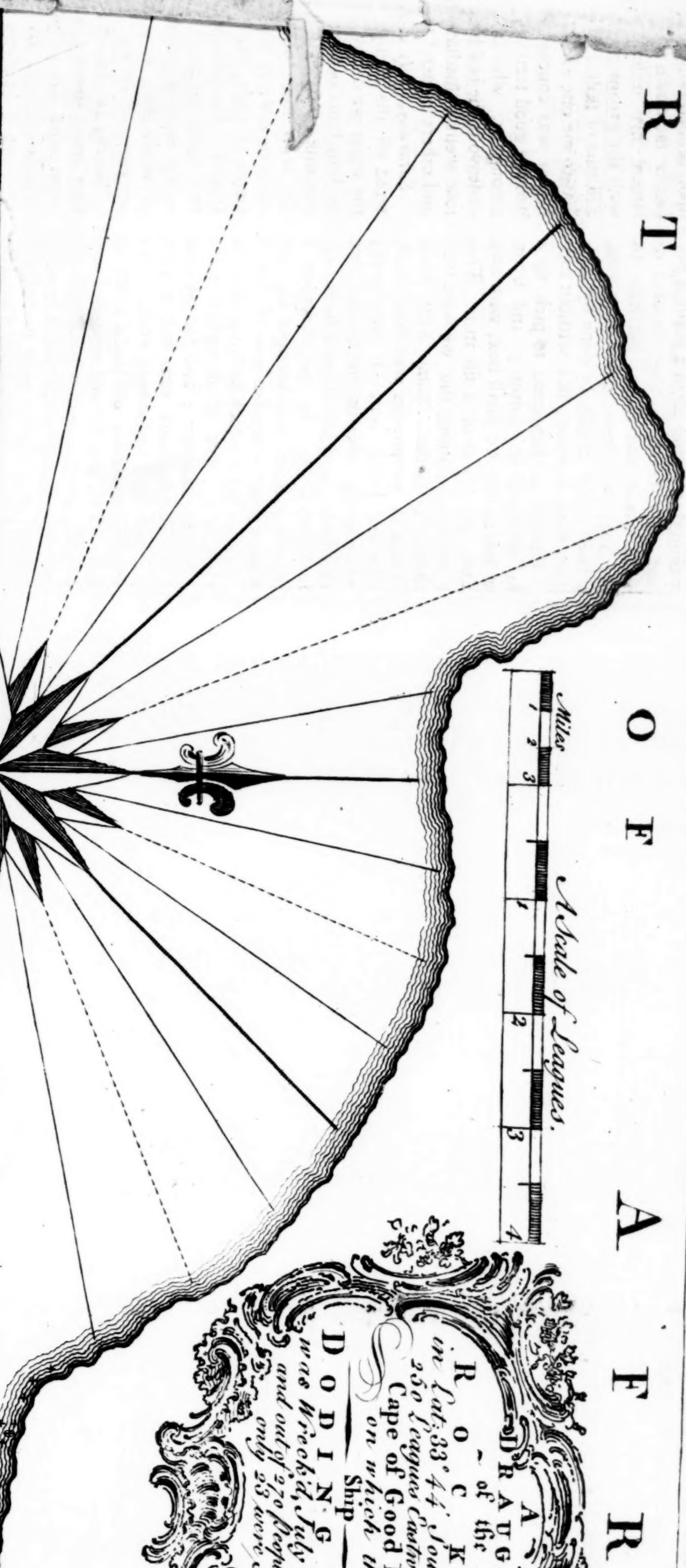
For the Literary Magazine.

J. Brown

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R T O F A F R I C A



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in Lat. 33° 44' South by Acco!
250 Leagues Eastward of the
Cape of Good Hope,
on which the
Ship
D O D I N G T O N
was wreck'd, July 17th 1755
and out of 270 People on board
only 23 were saved.

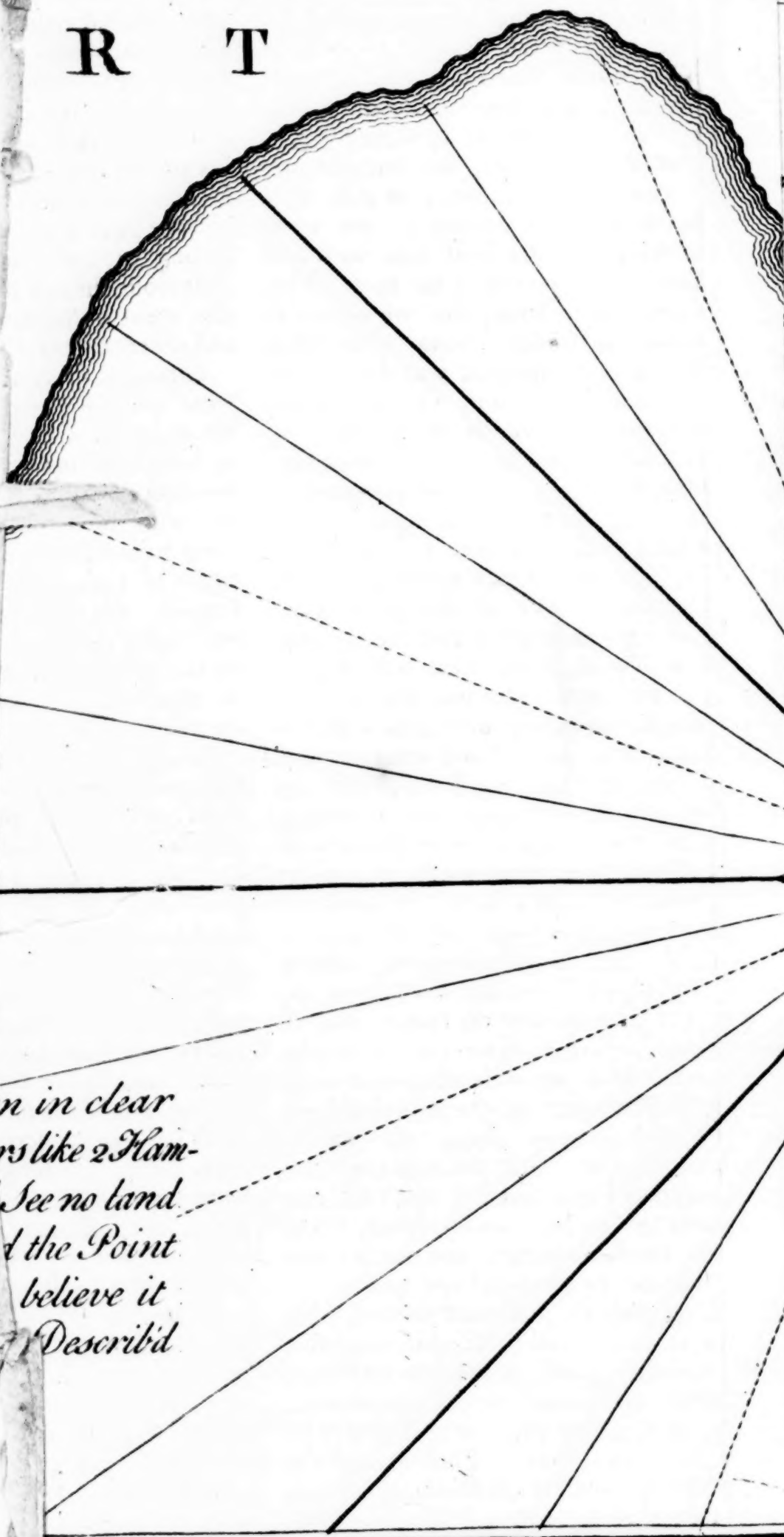
REFERENCES.

- A. The Rock or Island we were
Drove upon call'd Bird Island
by us, having a great number
of Birds setting on it.
- B. Egg Island.
- C. Seal Island.
- D. May Rock almost overflown
in Spring tides; from Seal Is.
to Bird Island, runs a ridge of
Rocks that make a Bar.
- E. Two Rocks appearing at
Ebb like Boats.
- F. The Rock we imagine the
Ship first struck upon.

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one Jolly Boat in the Surf, one of
whom was Drown'd, the other
two getting a shore were strip-
ped by the Natives & returned
in 3 Days with the Boat.

Our first care was to seek about for some cloathing to cover us, in which we succeeded beyond our expectation. Fire was the next necessary article that offered itself to our thoughts, being all in a manner benumbed after being so long exposed to the bleak winds and rain; but how to procure any, we were quite at a loss. Some tried what might be done by rubbing two sticks together, but without success. One of us happened to pick up a watch, wrapped in cotton; and upon farther search found a small box, with two gun flints and a piece of a file in it. This was a joyful acquisition, tho' we were still unprovided of tinder. Some little while after a cask of gunpowder was discovered, but one end being out, it was wet; yet part was dry towards the bottom, we bruised a little, and laid it on a linen rag, and soon struck fire. In the afternoon a box of wax candles was brought in, and at the same time a canteen case of *French* brandy, than both which nothing could be more welcome. We all thought it advisable to take a dram; and for my own part I believe I drank near half a pint, without the least enlivening effect. We then sought for water, and found a butt in part full. The bruised and wounded men all got round the fire, whilst Mr. Collet and most of the rest were employed in making a tent to cover us who were not able to walk. Mr. Jones went among the rocks to try what he could discover, and soon returned with some pieces of salt pork in his hands. He likewise saw some casks of beer, water, and flour, but it was now too late to get them up over the rocks; and all that could be farther done was to enlarge our tent, which we were obliged to erect on the highest part of the rocks, though cover'd with gannets dung, for fear of being overflowed. All the night we had such continued hard squalls, and rain, that we could get no rest, we were sunk a foot deep in the fowls dung, and our fire was quite beat out by the wind and rain.

Friday, July 18, the wind easterly, with squalls of rain. All those that were able went upon the rocks, in order to save what provisions they could for our subsistence, during the stay that providence should allot us in this barren place. They visited the waterside to look for those things which were seen the day before; but found the sea had stove them all, except a cask of beer, and one of flour, which were got safely up. Likewise some butts of water

were discover'd, but strength was wanting to raise them, and the tide flowing up, put a stop to this day's work at the waterside; we therefore went to dinner all together upon broiled rashers of pork; but had no sooner sat down than every one began to lament his miserable condition, which, with the groans of the sick and wounded, destitute of skilful assistance and medicines, was to me one of the most affecting scenes I ever was concerned in. However we had the good fortune to have the carpenter among us, who on his part promised to endeavour the best he could; some therefore went immediately in search of tools, and others to mend the tent.

Saturday, July 19, wind westerly, mustered all the strength we could to secure the water we discover'd yesterday, and got up four butts before dinner; and afterwards one cask of flour and a hoghead of brandy, with some other necessaries. In the mean time every body was very diligent in search of tools, but found none except a scraper. Found one of our little boats, very much damaged. At low water went on the rocks to gather limpets and muscles, of which there is great plenty, tho' they are very bad eating.

Sunday 20, found myself by God's blessing much better, and able to walk out; went with our people in search of more necessaries, and had the good fortune to find two of *Hadley's* sea-quadrants, which gave us fresh spirits. We also discover'd a hamper, in which were files, sail-needles, gimblets, and an azimuth compass card. We also found a chest of treasure, a carpenter's adze, a chisel, three sword-blades, and two or three books of navigation; all which contributed still more to enliven us. But our next discovery had a quite contrary effect; a female corps, the body of poor Mrs. Collet, our second mate's wife, who happened to be at some distance; Mr. Jones, our first mate, in order to conceal from him a sight which he knew would most sensibly and perhaps fatally affect him, went to Mr. Collet, and under pretence of business, took him to the other side of the rock, whilst I, and the other mate, with the carpenter and three others, digged a grave in the bird's dung, and buried her, reading the burial service out of a *French* common-prayer book that was drove on shore from the wreck. Some days after we by degrees disclosed the matter to Mr. Collet, which, however, he hardly could believe, till Mr. Jones gave him

him her wedding ring, taken off her finger. After this Mr. Collet, who had ever a most tender affection for his wife, spent many days in raising a monument over her, by piling up the squarest stones he could meet with, and throwing on the birds dung by way of cement. On the top he laid an elm plank, and thereon with a chissel cut her name, age, and the time of her death, with some account of the unhappy catastrophe.

At ten o'clock we all assembled in prayer and thanksgiving to God for his great mercy towards us. After dinner we went to look out again, and gathered up most of the King's and the company's packets, which Mr. Jones, Mr. Collet, and myself, consulted how to preserve in the safest manner we could; and first of all we went to our tent, and carefully dried them, that they might be in readiness to be dispatched according to their directions, the first opportunity that should offer. This day I provided myself with some better cloathing.

Monday 21, Wind westerly, and weather cloudy. This morning discovered a butt of water, and a hoghead of pork, and got them safe up; likewise some timber, plank, cordage, and canvas. Hendrick Scantz (a Swede) told us he could do several things in the smith's way, and found a pair of bellows washed on the rocks, which he began to mend, and promised great things in regard to making tools. We perceived a great smoke on the main, which gave us thoughts of going over as soon as the little boat could be got ready. This day our carpenter finished a saw.

Tuesday 22, Wind the same, with pleasant weather. This morning found no less than five butts of water, two hogheads of brandy, and half a hoghead of vinegar; but our chief look-out is for carpenter's tools. A small saw made this day out of a sword blade. Our hurt people are wonderfully recovered, considering they have had nothing to dress their wounds with.

Wednesday 23, Wind in the S. W. quarter, with frequent hard squalls and rain. Our people were employed in bringing up timber, plank, cordage, &c. The carpenter is getting what few tools he has in readiness to begin the boat as soon as he is able to stand, having an ugly wound in his foot; and the smith in building a tent, and making a forge. In the evening all hands employed in securing our tent from blowing down.

Thursday 25, Moderate breezes westerly, and fair weather. This morning to our great joy the carpenter and Nathaniel Chisholm went to work upon the boat's keel, and the smith finished his forge. Next care was to procure coals, which we did by burning fir. Overhaul'd our salt pork, and found some of it very bad, therefore hung it up in the tent to smoke it. Agreed, our boat should be a sloop, thirty feet keel, and twelve beam.

Friday 26, The carpenter hard at work. We have a most dismal prospect of dead bodies lying on all parts of the rocks, and no place to bury them.

Saturday 26, The carpenter at work. The smith began to work, and made himself two hammers. This day fed on a small green, growing from a little seed, like a pepper corn, which the birds void, and it shoots up from their dung. At first coming there were many thousand of these birds, but they had now all left us.

Sunday 27, This morning read prayers. The birds that had left the place when we first came, settled in great flocks; we knocked several down for dinner. They are very much like gannets, eat fishy, and their flesh is very black.

Monday 28, Fine pleasant weather. The smith made the carpenter a hammer, and attempted to make an adze, but not succeeding, resolved to try again. Our people brought up timber and plank, and built a tent for working in, in rainy weather, and another to keep our stores in.

Tuesday 29, Little wind easterly, and fair weather. The carpenter employed on the stern; the smith mending a kettle for boiling our victuals. In the evening we made a cattamaran, intending to try to catch fish in dry weather, having a few hooks and lines drove ashore.

Wednesday 30, Light breezes westerly, and fair weather. The carpenter as before; the smith made two large gimblets. People as before. The carpenter much out of order.

Thursday 31, Strong gales southerly, with frequent hard squalls, which blew the carpenter's tent down, and uncovered the storetent. Our provision this day was young seals or sea lions, which is very indifferent eating, and I am afraid not wholesome: five of the people taken sick. Carpenter still out of order.

Friday August 1, Wind southerly, and fair weather. The carpenter much recovered, and at work; people employed in bring-

bringing up plank and timber; smith mending another kettle. Dug a well to try, but found no water. Went to an allowance of two ounces of bread a man per day.

Saturday 2, Wind and weather as per day past. Carpenter laid the blocks, keel, stern and stern-post. Smith made the bolts for the scarf of the keel, &c. This day killed a hog, having seven drove on shore, which I forgot to mention in my first day's account.

Sunday 3, Variable winds and fair weather this morning. Read prayers.

Monday 4, Wind westerly and fair weather. Carpenter bolting the scarf of the keel, stern, and stern-post. Smith making a maul and some bolts. In the evening found a butt two thirds full of water, and got it up.

Tuesday 5, Wind and weather as before. Carpenter making moulds for the floor timbers. Smith making gimblets, and trying at an adze. People employed in getting nails and small bolts out of the wreck. The pork we found upon the rocks is all expended; the gannets all gone; the seals also very shy; nothing to eat now but penguins, which is very rank food.

Wednesday 6, Wind, &c. as before. People employed carrying necessaries over to the carpenter, now securing the stern-post. To-day the smith finished an adze; our doctor's servant informed us he served his time to a comb-maker, and could make a cross-cut saw, therefore set him to work upon a sword-blade.

Thursday 7. Winds westerly with cloudy weather, and rain. Smith made an ax and an auger. Carpenter fixed a gun truck for a grind-stone, by breaking sand and shells into it.

Friday 8, Strong gales of wind westerly, and rain; saved about three tons of water, the weather hindered the carpenter from working. To-day lived on young seals.

Saturday 9. Fresh gales westerly, and cloudy weather. Seven of our people taken sick, and judged it owing to their eating hearty of the above-mentioned food. Carpenter employed on the floor timbers. Found a butt of water, and a hog'shead of brandy, which we got up immediately. In the evening killed a hog.

Sunday 10. Wind southerly, and fair weather. Found a copper stew-pan; caught as many fish with a pin-hook as served ten men for supper.

Monday 11, Wind variable, and cloudy weather. Four of the people recovered. Smith made caulking irons. Carpenter employed as before. People clearing a

grap nail that was washed on shore, and found a fluke broke off from an anchor.

Tuesday 12, Fresh gales westerly and fair weather. Carpenter employed as before; people clearing of a tow-line for a boat's cable.

Wednesday 13, Wind westerly and fair weather. The carpenter finished the floor timbers, and began upon the futtocks. Smith made another axe, got up the ring and nut of one of the bower anchors, which came on shore broke, which we made an anvil of, and got up a barrel of pitch.

Thursday 14, Wind and weather as per day past. The carpenter employed as before; smith making necessaries for the carpenter; carried the small boat over to be mended, being resolved to go out, and try to catch fish, altho' there is a great bar to go over; are greatly distressed for want of provisions, having only a few pieces of salt pork, which we are obliged to keep for sea store, in case we are so happy as to compleat our vessel, and get to sea.

Friday 15. Light winds westerly, and rain. The carpenter not being able to work in the weather, employed himself sharpening his tools, and making funnels. Smith made a grindstone out of a piece of rock.

Saturday 16. Fresh gales easterly, and fair weather. Saw a great smoke upon the main, which raises our spirits, being in hopes of success, when we mended our little boat, as we intend going over to try to land; caught a great many small fish among the rocks.

Sunday 17. Wind and weather as per day past. The people went upon the rocks, and caught great plenty of small-fish with a pin-hook.

Monday 18, Light variable breezes and fair weather. Carpenter employed mending the small boat, and the smith making an adze; two men went out on the cattamaran, and in about three hours caught 14 fine large fish, which greatly rejoiced us, being in hopes of great success when the weather continues fair. Cleared another small two-line for a cable; saw a large smoke upon the main, and made another cattamaran.

Tuesday 19. Moderate breezes northerly. Being fine weather, our late success in fishing encouraged us to venture again; in the morning two men went out on the cattamaran, and caught plenty; therefore in the afternoon four more went out, two on each cattamaran; one returned in about two hours with fish enough for all our
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suppers; about four in the evening Mr. Collett and Yetts, who was on the other cattamaran, weighed and endeavoured to come in again, but the wind freshened up to the westward, by reason of which they could not gain a head, and we soon perceived they drove out very fast, which made us very uneasy, not knowing how to assist them; however, endeavoured to send out the other cattamaran with killicks and ropes, that they might ride till it moderated; but the surf overset her three or four times, and washed the people off, who were obliged to swim back again; in the mean time the carpenter sent us word he could make the little boat tight enough with one hand to bail, and accordingly dispatched her in a quarter of an hour. Notwithstanding the danger in going over the bar, she soon overtook the cattamaran, and took the two people off, and set her adrift, and with much difficulty brought them safe on shore, she being almost full of water; nevertheless intend trying again tomorrow, if the weather proves fair.

Wednesday 20, Fresh breezes northerly, and cloudy weather: which prevents our going a fishing. Carpenter employed mending the small boat: people carrying plank, &c. over to the carpenter: killed some gannets for dinner, having nothing else to eat.

Thursday 21, Carpenter finished the small boat.

Friday 22, The men went with a little boat, and caught plenty of fish; but in coming in over the bar, the surf overset the boat, and set the boat a swimming. The men soon landed upon another rock, to the northward; brought the people over, who said they had perceived some fires on the shore from the rock.

Saturday 23, Four men went on the great cattamaran, and returned with 30 fish; sent the small cattamaran over to look at some casks the men informed us they had seen yesterday; and to our great joy, one proved a hoghead of brandy, the other of pork; the latter much damaged. Smith employed in making fish-hooks, and mending a pot to make salt in, of which we are in great want.

Sunday 24, This day it was agreed, that four men should go and try to land upon the main the first opportunity.

Monday 25, Three men went a fishing, and caught 33 fish; fetched the pork from the other side. We made about a pound and a half of salt, but it was too copperish for use; and some that tasted it were affected by it as if they had taken poison.

Tuesday 26, Three men caught 45 fish. Carpenter employed on the floor timbers.

Wednesday 27. Three men caught 27 fish.

Thursday 28, In the morning Mr. Collett and two men set out for the main, but the day did not prove so good as it promised, and they were obliged to return.

Friday 29, People employed in clearing a sail to cover a tent we intend building on the other side, being nigh the boat. Still trying to make salt, but meet with no success.

Saturday 30, Wind westerly; two men went a fishing and caught 20 fish.

Sunday 31, Wind S. cloudy weather.

Monday Sept. 1, Strong westerly winds and rain, which hinders us a day's work.

Tuesday 2, Two men went a fishing, and caught only three fish.

Wednesday 3, The first part light airs easterly. This morning Neal Bothwell and two more set out for the main; four men brought in three large sharks, and a dog-fish. An ugly accident happened this day to our carpenter, who cut his leg with an adze, and with much difficulty stopt the blood. In the night made a large fire on the highest part of the rock, as a signal to the boat.

Thursday 4, Strong gales westerly; so do not expect the boat. In the night blew very hard, and broke our large cattamaran adrift, and so we lost her.

Friday 5, Mostly little wind easterly, and fair weather. Began to make another cattamaran, big enough to carry 8 or 10 men.

Saturday 6, Light airs easterly. Just as we were going to dinner, two people came running over the rocks, crying out, *The boat! the boat!* which rejoiced us much, being in great hopes of success: but were extremely surprised to see only one man rowing with both oars, therefore imagined the other two were detained; but presently afterwards another got up and took an oar, whom we imagined to have laid himself down, being faint and overpowered with the heat of the sun. In about an hour's time only Rosenberry and Taylor came in, who, as soon as they stepped out of the boat, fell on their knees, and returned God thanks for their safe return to this dismal place. They were very much fatigued with heat and rowing, having no water nor provisions; we helped them over to the tent, and dressed some fish for them: we did not chuse to ask them any questions, as they appeared to want sleep very much. After they

they awoke, they gave us the following account, viz. About three o'clock they got round a point to the eastward about six leagues, where we were in hopes there was an harbour from making a little double point; but it did not prove so; they found a large surf all along shore. About five o'clock they pulled in for the shore, which proved fatal to poor Bothwell; for as soon as they got into the surf the boat overfet, and they were all driven from it by the surf, and poor Bothwell was drowned. The other two got on shore with hardly any life; having lost all their provisions, except a small keg of brandy. The first thing they did was to seek after the boat, to cover them in the night; but when they found her, they were too weak to get her up. Darkness soon coming on, they were obliged to lie upon the sand under a tree all night. They saw no inhabitants the first day, except one, when rowing along shore. As soon as day-light appeared, they went to look for the boat, and found the surf had moved her from where she was before. They walked along the beach till they found her, and at the same time they saw a man, and advanced towards him, upon which he ran into the woods, which were very thick there. Afterwards they found the body of Bothwell dragged a long way up the sand, and torn to pieces by some wild beast; this terrified them exceedingly, expecting to share the same fate, so they endeavoured to return, but the wind blowing fresh westerly, they could not: besides the boat overfet with them again, and drove on shore along with them. Soon after they were got safe on land, they met with a fruit, much like an apple, which they gathered and eat; then they whelm'd the boat over them, to sleep under, and shelter them from the sun and wild beasts, some of which they saw in the night, as they chanced to look out, which, by their description, we take to have been jackals, rather than tygers, as they thought them. In the morning they saw a man's feet, and got from under the boat. The man ran up to two more men and a boy; they all made signs for our people to go away, which they endeavoured to do, but could move but slowly. The natives then ran down upon them with their launces. Rosenberry imprudently ran up to them with the boat's mast, and a pistol, which were washed on shore, in hopes of frightening them; but he was mistaken, for they immediately surrounded them, whetting their

launces; at which Rosenberry ran into the water, and Taylor fell on his knees, and cried out pitifully. However, they pulled off his shoes and shirt, and wanted his trowsers; but he made some resistance, and begged of them, as well as he could by his gestures, not to strip him; whereupon they desisted. They then made signs for Rosenberry to come to them, which he scrupled to do; making signs to them that they would kill him. They then pointed to Taylor, signifying, that they had not killed him. Upon this, he first threw the pistol and trowsers, and every thing but his shirt to them, and then ventured himself in their hands. They did not hurt him, but held the boat's mast and pistol to him, to shew him his folly in attempting to fright them. They appeared much pleased with the cloaths, and shared them among one another. Then they took every bit of rope out of the boat, and the pintle of the rudder, and endeavoured to break the boat's stern to pieces for what little iron was in it; but our people both cried and begged of them not to do it, upon which they left off. Then they made signs to the natives that they wanted something to eat. They gave them a parcel of roots, and waved their hands for them to be gone, but the wind being strong westerly, they could not put off; which the natives being very sensible of, covered them with the boat to sleep under, and left them. (These natives are Hottentots.) The next morning, being fine weather, and the wind easterly, they launched the boat, and returned to the rock again. This morning the small cattamaran went out, and caught 12 fish. In the evening the boat went out and caught a few more. This morning we observed the sun to be eclipsed from eight o'clock till eleven, 3⁴ths being obscured. In the evening killed a hog.

Sunday 7, Fresh gales westerly.

Monday 8, Light variable breezes. Smith making a handle for a cutlass, and some launces to defend ourselves upon occasion. To-day had great success in fishing, caught 75 large fish.

Tuesday 9, Strong gales southerly. On a part of the rock which had been overlooked, we found deal boards, and several pieces of rusty decayed iron, as tackle-hooks, bolts and a stauncheon; whence we conjectured that some other unfortunate poor souls had been wrecked on these rocks before us; and that this iron was burnt

burnt out of the remnants of their vessel, which they had made use of for fire wood.

Wednesday 9, Saved two butts of water, our smoke tent blew down. Smith employed in making nails for the boat's bottom. Built the smoke tent again.

Thursday 11, Fresh gales easterly with fair weather. Carpenter finished the timbers.

Friday 12, Light airs southerly. Too great a bar to go a fishing.

Saturday 13, To-day caught 24 fish. Found two grapnails washed on shore entangled in a hawser.

Sunday 14, The great cattamaran went over to fetch the brandy, and the boat brought in 24 fish.

Monday 15, The boat brought in 24 fish. People carrying round cordage and clearing of it.

Tuesday 16, Light airs and calms. The boat brought 12 fish.

Wednesday 17, Shifted the cook-tent to the other side, and got all our necessaries to the tent. It being very smooth water, Mr. Jones went round the rock to look for the ship's bottom, but found nothing of it. Brought 30 fish with him; in the evening brought in 25 more fish, and the cattamaran went over again for the brandy, and returned with a hoghead.

Thursday 18, People employed in carrying a hawser for a cable.

Friday 19, Two men went out in the boat, but caught no fish.

Saturday 20, People employed in opening the kiln and making another. In the evening killed a hog.

Sunday 21, Fresh breezes of wind and fair weather.

Monday 22, Saved two tons and a half of water.

Tuesday 23, Two went in the boat and caught 12 fish.

Wednesday 24, The boat brought in 12 fish.

Thursday 25, The boat brought in 8 fish.

Friday 26, This day caught 48 fish.

Saturday 27, Caught only three fish.

Sunday 28, It was discovered that the treasure-chest had been broke open, and two thirds of it taken out and concealed. Every body denied knowing any thing of it. Mr. Jones, Collet, and myself, consulted about a proper method to bring it to light; and agreed to write down the form of an oath, and administer it separately to every one; Mr. Jones to begin first. But it was objected to, by a great majority; so the matter rested for this time.

Sunday Oct. 5, Nothing material happened for 6 days past, but this day found a fowling-piece, the barrel of it much bent; the carpenter straitened it, and shot some small birds with it.

Thursday 9, Nothing material happened for 3 days past, but the birds settled on the hill; killed 60 of them.

Friday 10, The birds still continued sitting, therefore we resolved not to disturb them any more, as we were in great hopes they came to lay their eggs.

Saturday 11, The boat went out fishing, and returned with 18 fish.

Sunday 12, The people caught a great many fish with a pin-hook.

Monday 13, Endeavouring to make an oven to bake our bread for sea-store; knocked down several birds for their livers, being the best part for eating.

Tuesday 14, Went over to the other rocks and got 70 gulls eggs,

Wednesday 15, Carpenter thinning plank for the bottom: in the afternoon the smoke-tent took fire, and one end was burnt down to the ground before we could put it out.

Thursday 16, Two men went a fishing and caught enough for dinner.

Friday 17, Fresh gales easterly, with hazy weather. People employed as before.

Sunday 19, Light airs and calms in the first part. Mr. Collet, myself, and two or three more, went over to the other rocks on the catamaran; the boat went out and caught 26 fish. In the evening two more came over and got some shags eggs. At the same time began to blow fresh, and broke our catamaran loose and drove her on the back side of the rocks; so that four of us were forced to remain all night among the seals on the rocks. As it blew too hard for the boat to carry any more than two people, we were obliged to rest contented without any provision or thing to cover us.

Monday 20, At noon the boat came over for us and brought two at a time.

Tuesday 21, Nothing material.

Thursday 23, Tried our oven, which we find does very well. Not a fortnight's bread left at the small allowance we were then at, besides what we kept for sea-store; therefore feared we had got three months to live longer without any bread, the better half of our food, and greatly missed.

Friday 24, The boat went to egg-island and got 40 gulls eggs, and we got 30 more upon our island. People employed in getting the boat's rigging ready.

Saturday

Saturday 25, The boat went out a fishing, and returned with enough for 2 days; got 60 gull's eggs from egg-island.

Sunday 26, Ten of the people went to put the cattamaran afloat, which they did; but it blows too fresh to bring her over.

Monday 27, Nothing material.

Tuesday 28, Ditto.

Wednesday 29, Raised the birds and got six eggs, which convinces us they are come to lay; so no fear of starving in the laying season, many thousands being settled. Three men went over and brought the cattamaran. Set fire to some pieces of the wreck to get the iron out for the ballast, and for the smith to work upon.

Thursday 30, The boat caught nine fish and brought in 30 gulls eggs.

Friday 31, The boat went out three times and brought 13 fish in all.

Saturday, November 1, 1755, Fresh gales westerly with rain, which we have been praying for some time, having only two butts besides the sea-store.

Sunday 2, Moderate breezes, some rain. Since yesterday saved a butt of water. got ninety seven eggs.

Friday 14, For the past 10 days got plenty of eggs, fish, and enlarged the long boat-fails, three men went into the boat and rowed along shore two hours; but seeing no inhabitants, returned again.

Saturday 15, Fresh gales easterly and fair weather. Carpenter employed in making the beams; people in bringing over plank and picking oakham.

Sunday 16, Got 1600 eggs. Discovered a little salt upon the rocks, and upon searching farther found about a pound.

Monday 17, Got 86 gull's eggs. Finished the main sail.

Tuesday 18, At low water began to clear a channel to get the boat thro' when ready to be launched.

Wednesday 19, People clearing the channel at low water, and drawing off yarn.

Thursday 20, Caught 17 fish and a shark. Got 12 firkins of eggs. Saw a large smoke upon the main opposite to us, but a little way in the country.

Friday 21, In the night had some rain; turned out and saved some water. Carpenter fitting ledges. Smith making nails. People getting wood for the kiln. 60 gulls eggs from egg island.

Saturday 22, Moderate breezes. Caught 24 fish, one of which was large enough to serve us all.

Sunday 23, Got some gull's eggs, and killed some shags.

Monday 24, People picking oakham.

Tuesday 25, Caught 45 fish. Our good success this day was owing to our changing our bait, by hunting the birds till they vomit up what fish they have taken, which is mostly scuttle fish; and this we find is excellent to charge hooks with.

Wednesday 26, Got 12 firkins of eggs. Smith making nails.

Thursday 27, Carpenter began laying the deck. People picking oakham in the morning. Caught 20 fish, but lost one hook.

Friday 28, Caught 70 fish; got about a pound of salt from the rocks, and picked up 30 gulls eggs.

Saturday 29, People opening marline to sew the sails with.

Sunday 30, Caught nine fish, and got 3 firkins of eggs.

Monday December 1, Smith making rudder irons. People drawing marline, caught only three fish, and lost all the hooks. In the evening went out again and caught two dozen. Our water being all expended, were obliged to broach our sea-store, and served a pint per man. Intend going to an allowance of three pints per man per day.

Tuesday 2, Providence prevented our going to an allowance of water, having had several showers of rain, saved almost a butt of water. Carpenter began laying the starboard side of the deck. People picking oakham. Finished the new jibb, and began the square sails, and at low water clearing the channel.

Wednesday 3, Smith finished the rudder-irons. People employed clearing the channel.

Thursday 4, Carpenter fixing the bits. Smith making a gooseneck for the main boom. People clearing the channel, and picking oakham. Got seven firkins of Eggs.

Friday 5, Smith making of chain plates and bolts. People clearing the channel.

Saturday 6, Caught 15 small fish. Smith making caulking irons opened the kiln.

Sunday 7, Caught but 4 fish.

Monday 8, Carpenter made an end of the deck. Caught plenty of fish. Providence once more relieved our want, by several hard showers; saved three butts of water, therefore continued no longer at an allowance.

Tuesday 9, Carpenter fixing combings to the hatchway. Smith making fishing-hooks. People picking oakham.

Thursday 11, Carpenter fixing ledgers, and making two skuttles. Caught 20 fish. Set fire to a piece of the wreck to

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get the iron out. Got four fukins of eggs.

Friday 19, Caught plenty of fish and eggs; for 7 days past, nothing else material. Yesterday 5 men went over to egg island, and staid all night, to catch shags, and this morning returned with 14. Caught 5 dozen of small fish. Shared 4 penguin eggs a man.

Saturday, 20, and Sunday 21, nothing material.

Monday 22, Caught a large salmon and a few small ones. To-day our cook's tent took fire and burnt down; in the evening built another.

Tuesday 23, Caught two large salmons and 132 of small fish.

Wednesday 24, Caught 60 fish, and got 950 eggs.

Thursday 25, Got fish enough for dinner, and 25 penguins eggs from egg-island.

Friday 26, Carpenter finished caulking the deck. Caught 39 fish.

Saturday 27, Smith making a scraper.

Sunday 28, Got nine firkins of eggs. Two men went to egg-island and got two dozen of penguins eggs.

Saturday Dec. 3, Nothing material the five preceding days, but caught plenty of fish and eggs, and killed some seals to make oil.

Thursday 8, Smith making a horse for the main sheet. Got some eggs from egg island.

Friday 9, Raised the birds, and got 12 firkins of eggs. Caught four dozen of fish. Mending the oven to bake our bread for sea-store.

Saturday 10, Smith making an iron for the jibb-boom. Caught fish enough for dinner.

Sunday and Monday, Nothing material.

Tuesday 13, Four men went to egg island on the cattamaran, and killed seals to make oil, and got two hundred penguins eggs. Found some of our flour too bad to bake.

Wednesday 14, Carpenter finished the star-board side, and began the lar-board side. Smith making fish hooks.

Thursday 15, and Friday 16, Nothing material, except baking bread for sea-stores.

Saturday 17, Carpenter lining the boat. People picking oakham. Caught 136 fish, and got 1800 eggs.

Sunday 18, Nothing material.

Monday 19, and Tuesday 20, Carpenter caulking. People clearing the channel. got 286 eggs.

Wednesday 21, Three men went to egg island, and got 380 penguins eggs, 144 shags eggs, and 19 young shags.

Thursday 22, People opened the kiln. Caught 250 small fish, two dozen rock fish, one salmon, and a sting ray.

Friday 23, Nothing material.

Saturday 24, Five men went to egg island, and got 100 penguins eggs. Raised the birds, and took five of their young, and dressed them for dinner. Caught as many fish as loaded the boat quite deep.

Sunday 25, Carpenter finished the boat's bottom.

Monday 26, Two men went a fishing, and caught two dozen and a half.

Tuesday 27, Moderate breezes southerly. Three men went to egg island, and got only nine eggs.

Wednesday 28, Carpenter finished the lining. Smith mended the pots to dress our victuals.

Thursday and Friday, Nothing material.

Saturday 31, Carpenter making a rudder. People bringing round iron for ballast.

Sunday, Feb. 1, Went among the birds, but got few or no eggs, which is a great loss to us. Caught 42 fish, and a large salmon.

Monday 2, People bringing over iron for ballast for the boat.

Tuesday 3, Carpenter about the pumps. People bringing over fire wood.

Wednesday 4, Carpenter caulking the stern. Smith making another pair of rudder irons.

Thursday 5, Caught a dozen fish and a shark.

Friday 6, Carpenter fitting and nailing on the rudder irons, and people watering the boat to see if she is tight.

Saturday 7, Nothing material.

Sunday 8, Caught a sting ray, and two dozen rock fish.

Monday 9, Hung the rudder.

Tuesday 10, Carpenter making the main boom, and finished it. People bringing over iron for ballast. Got 100 penguins eggs from the other side.

Wednesday 11, Carpenter making the mast. Saved two butts and two half butts of water.

Thursday 12, Carpenter finished the mast, and made a bowsprit and cross jack-yard.

Friday 13, Carpenter making a garf.

Saturday 14, A pleasant gale easterly. Carpenter pay'd the larboard side of the boat with pitch. In the morning three men

men went a fishing, and caught ten fish, and ten penguins eggs.

Sunday 15, Fresh breeze westerly, fair weather. Carpenter pay'd the starboard side, and got the vessel ready for launching to-morrow. Three men went a fishing, and caught three dozen of fish,

Monday 16, Fresh breeze westerly, fair weather. Laid the ways to launch the boat, and about ten o'clock got her in the water, and got the mast in, and some water in, and ballast in, and named her *The Happy Deliverance*.

Tuesday 17, Moderate breezes westerly, fair weather. People employed all night in getting their things into the boat, and at high water haul'd out into the stream. When we got to the mouth of the channel, the grapnails came home, and the boat drove on the rocks, and struck several times very hard; which I was afraid would have demolish'd her; but thank God, with the lift of the sea, got her off, and run her over the bar. Anchored in four fathom water. Left the barren rock, which we named *Bird Island*, having on board two butts and four hogsheds of water, two live hogs, one firkin of butter, about four lb. of biscuit a man, and ten days salt provisions, at about two ounces a day per man, but quite rotten and decayed,

The Remainder of this Journal to their Arrival at Madagascar, will be compleated in our next.

His MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday, the first Day of December, 1757.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT would have given me the greatest pleasure to have acquainted you at the opening of this session, that our success in carrying on the war had been equal to the justice of our cause, and the extent and vigour of the measures formed for that purpose.

I have the firmest confidence, that the spirit and bravery of this nation, so renowned in all times, and which have formerly surmounted so many difficulties, are not to be abated by some disappointments. These, I trust, by the blessing of God, and your zeal and ardour for my honour, and the welfare of your country, may be retrieved. It is my fixt resolution to apply my utmost efforts for the security of my kingdoms, and for the recovery and protection of the possessions and rights of

my crown and subjects in *America*, and elsewhere; as well by the strongest exertion of our naval force, as by all other methods. Another great object, which I have at heart, is the preservation of the protestant religion, and the liberties of *Europe*; and, in that view, to adhere to, and encourage my allies.

For this cause I shall decline no inconveniencies; and, in this cause, I earnestly desire your hearty concurrence, and vigorous assistance. The late signal success in *Germany* has given a happy turn to affairs, which it is incumbent upon us to improve; and in this critical conjuncture, the eyes of all *Europe* are upon you. In particular, I must recommend it to you, that my good Brother and Ally, the King of *Prussia*, may be supported in such a manner, as his magnanimity and active zeal for the common cause deserve.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It gives me the utmost concern, that the large supplies, which you have already granted for carrying on the war, have not produced all the good effects we had reason to hope for. But I have so great a reliance on your wisdom, as not to doubt of your perseverance. I only desire such supplies as shall be necessary for the public service; and, to that end, have ordered the proper estimates to be laid before you. You may depend upon it, that the best and most faithful economy shall be used.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I have had such ample experience of the loyalty and good affections of my faithful subjects towards me, my family, and government, in all circumstances, that I am confident they are not to be shaken. But I cannot avoid taking notice of that spirit of disorder, which has shewn itself amongst the common people, in some parts of the kingdom. Let me recommend to you to do your part in discouraging and suppressing such abuses, and for maintaining the laws, and lawful authority. If any thing should be found wanting, to explain or enforce what may have been misunderstood or misrepresented, I am persuaded it will not escape your attention.

Nothing can be so conducive to the defence of all that is dear to us, as well as for reducing our enemies to reason, as union and harmony amongst ourselves.

A a a a z

Mathe-

Mathematical Questions in No. XIX. answered by Erasmus of Norwich.

Let $HG = GE \&c. = b$, Area $= a$,
 $CD = x$ and $AB = y$. Now (per *Simp-
 son's Geom*) as $HG = GE (b) : AB$
 $(y) :: CD (x) : CD + AB (x + y) \therefore$

$$b \times x + y = xy = 2a \text{ and } x + y = \frac{2a}{b}$$

Whence by squaring both Sides of the Equa-

$$\text{tion, we have } x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = \frac{4a^2}{b^2}$$

Now by subtracting $4xy = 8a$ from each Side of the Equation, we get $x^2 -$

$$2xy + y^2 = \frac{4a^2}{b^2} - 8a \therefore x - y = \sqrt{\frac{4a^2}{b^2} - 8a}$$

Now by adding $x + y = \frac{2a}{b}$ to each Side the last Equation, we have $2x =$

$$\frac{2a}{b} + \sqrt{\frac{4a^2}{b^2} - 8a} \text{ and } x = \frac{a}{b} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 2a} \text{ and by subtracting the}$$

$$\text{two former Quantities; } 2y = \frac{2a}{b} - \sqrt{\frac{4a^2}{b^2} - 8a} \text{ and } y = \frac{a}{b} -$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 2a} \text{ from whence the Sides are also known.}$$

It is to be observed, that this Question admits of two Cases, but both may be
 solved by the above method.

Put $x = AD$; $y = DB$, $z = DC$, $b =$
 6 , $d = 8 =$ the given Differences, and $a =$
 $84 =$ Area, then $x + b = AC$, and $y + d$
 $= BC$ (by 47 *Euclid's*, &c.) $2xb + b^2 = z^2 =$
 $2yd + d^2 \therefore x = \frac{z^2 - b^2}{2b} \text{ and } y = \frac{z^2 - d^2}{2d}$

but $x + y \times z = 2a$. Now by substituting the

Values of x and y , we have $\frac{z^2 - 6^2}{2b} +$

$$\frac{z^2 - d^2}{2d} \times z = 2a, \text{ which reduced, will pro-}$$

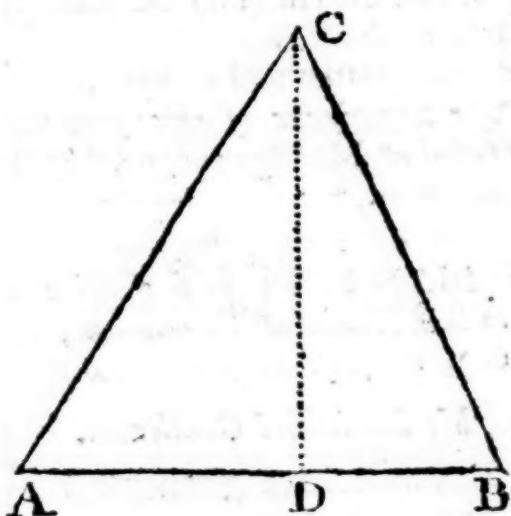
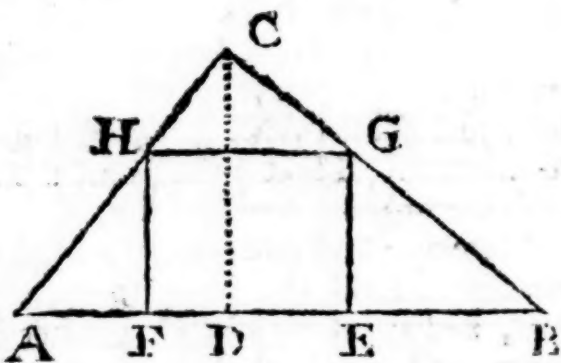
duce this affected Equation, $z^3 - 48z = 1152$, hence by converging Series
 $AD = 9$, $DB = 5$, $DC = 12$, $AC = 15$, and $BC = 13$.

*Mr. ERASMUS has also sent the following
 Question to be resolved.*

In a given Ellipsis, it is required to find
 a point in the periphery, from which, if a
 right line be drawn to the end of the trans-
 verse diameter, it shall cut the area in any
 given ratio.

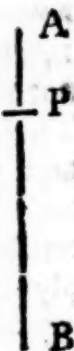
*Mr. FISHER of Norwich, has solved the
 second Question, and proposes the following.*

In a plain triangle, there is given the
 base $= 14$, the perpendicular $= 12$, it is
 requir'd to find a point in the perpendicular,
 thro' which a right line being drawn, paral-
 lel to the base, shall divide the area into
 two equal parts.



*A Problem concerning the fall of Bodies,
 By B. J.*

Supposing a Body A to begin to
 fall from the upper extremity A of
 the vertical right line AB, and at
 the same instant another Body B, to
 begin to ascend from the lower extre-
 mity B of the said right line, with
 any given velocity towards A, to as-
 sign a point P where those two bodies
 will meet, in a nonresisting medium.



A SONG

The SAD CASE, Sung by Miss THOMAS,

At the foot of a hill in a neat lonely cott, To die an
old maid I'm a-fraid is my lot;
Not a man but my father e'er seen in the place, Think how hard my
condi—tion, and pi—ty my Case. Think how hard my con—dition,
and pi—ty my case.

2.
Young Willy the pride of the plains I adore,
He's handsome, good-humour'd, has riches in
But I'm a poor damsel of parentage base, [store,
Think how hard my condition, and pity my
[case.

3.
My mother once caught us alone in the dark,
She chid me & forc'd me away from my spark;
Then talk'd much of sorrow, of shame and dis-
grace, [case.
Think how hard my condition, and pity my

4.
Such a strange alteration has seiz'd me of late,
Like a turtle I mourn all the day for my mate;
At night in my dreams his blest image I trace,
Think how hard my condition & pity my case.

5.
Whene'er I think of him I sigh and look pale,
My mother she asks me, what is it I ail?
My rural companions all look in my face,
And in friendly compassion they pity my case;

6.
O Hymen! be kind, and give ear to my sighs,
Restore my young shepherd once more to my
eyes;
The dear nuptial moment with joy I'll embrace,
And maidens shall envy, not pity my case.

A Familiar Epistle from a Clergyman
to a young Gentleman of the Law.

IN great *Augustus*' golden days,
When *Horace* held the seal of bays,
And sagely made reports of cases,
To serve all future times and places;
'Twas found that * not a human wight,
(If I conceive his meaning right)
Lived easy in his own estate,
But always prais'd his neighbour's fate.
Succeeding times with sacred awe
Have the prescription held as law;
And to this day you cannot find
One creature that with patient mind,
Endures for better and for worse,
His proper life's determin'd course.

Thus the fond country damsel prays
For balls, and masquerades, and plays;
Whilst your town-ladies wish to rove
Thro' the green glade and shady grove:
Thus damns the captain, blood and fire,
And longs to rest an easy 'squire;
Whilst the fierce 'squire impatient glows
To meet in arms his country's foes:
And thus, to cut the matter short,
(For why in long exempling sport
When one home case the truth will shew?)
You like the church, and I the law.

But since no pow'r propitious hears
The pævish tenor of our pray'rs,
And, 'spite of all our noise and din,
You must read briefs, I rail at sin;
Let us, my friend, with nicer eye,
The nature of our stations try;
See if the mass we so deplore
Contain not some intrinsic ore;
Some latent principle of good,
Sure to be priz'd when understood.

And first, t'observe an order due,
'Tis proper my own case I view;
As children of distinguish'd taste,
Still eat the daintiest bits the last.
'Tis true, from crape some torment springs;
Lean curacies are hateful things;
Distressing cramps to gen'rous spirit; —
You scarce can treat a friend of merit:
And then your rusty wig and gown
Excite the laugh of ev'ry clown.
But when some years have roll'd away,
Some patron of benignant clay
(Time move thy lazy pinions quicker,)
May set me down a thankful vicar.
Now see the prospect brighten round:
Unnumber'd comforts strait abound;
A fair three hundred pounds a year,
Good books, neat house, and dainty cheer;
A mettled nag, perhaps a chair,
To ride abroad and take the air;

* *Vide Sat. I. Lib. I.*

"In summer, shades; in winter, fire,"
And Sunday, dinners with the 'squire.
Mean while, my ev'ry bliss t' improve,
With life's best cordial gen'rous love,
Some fair *Selinda*, lovely name,
May gradual catch the tender flame,
And yield the treasure of her charms
With sweet reluctance to my arms.
If then my friend should steal from town,
And all the anger of the gown,
And see his parson in good case,
Blest with th' esteem of all the place;
See the dear partner of my heart,
All softness act the kindest part;
See young *Selinda*'s, good and fair,
Climb up my knee the kifs to share:
Pray how could fortune more present?
What room for pining discontent?

Proceed we now to place the next
(Like good dividers of a text)
In which the muse shall make appear
You've much to hope, and nought to fear.
Where *Garrick* holds his mimic reign
(Mere mortals call it *Drury lane*)
You've seen, the first or second night,
A new-born piece produc'd to light.
Scene first, a friend o'th' hero says
Something which puts you in amaze,
Of great events impending near,
And dangers threatned to his dear;
But for your life you can't divine
Where tends the strange involv'd design:
The plot proceeds: you've got a clue
That guides the whole performance thro';
And plain as nose upon your face
You ev'ry turn and winding trace.
Hear, gentle friend, th' instructive lay;
Your law resembles just the play.
At writ, ejectment, certiorari,
Trouer, and scirefacias stare ye?
Have patience; mark with eye profound;
And soon you'll tread on clearer ground.
What vision's that? In court you stand,
With nervous tongue, and waving hand,
Pleading the injur'd orphan's cause,
Whilst still attention speaks applause.
And now *Britannia*'s patriots join
To bid you in their senate shine:
With all a *Pitt*'s undaunted force
You stem corruption's headlong course;
Break the vile chains by slav'ry worn,
And bless the ages yet unborn.
O may I live to see the day,
When crouds shall hail you on your way,
For selfish schemes of feigning good,
Or frontless rapine just subdu'd;
The muse shall pour her strongest lays,
And grow immortal by your praise.

Thus ev'ry state, at distance due,
If we the piece attentive view,
Shews tints in sweet assemblage laid,
Nor all is light, nor all is shade.

Then

Then let us, to our lot resign'd,
All-patient ply with steady mind,
The present oar, howe'er it teize us; —
The rest when heav'n born fortune pleases.

PROLOGUE to the Male-Coquette,
or 1757.

Written and Spoken by Mr. Garrick.

WHY to this farce this title given,
Of Seventeen hundred fifty-seven?

Is it a register of fashions,
Of follies, frailties, fav'rite passions?
Or is't design'd to make appear
How happy, good, and wise you were
In this same memorable year?
Sure, with our author wit was scarce,
To crowd so many virtues in a farce.
Perhaps 'tis made to make you stare,
Like cloths hung out at country fair,
On which strange monsters glare and grin,
To draw the gaping bumkins in. —
Tho' 'tis the genius of the age
To catch the eye with title-page:
Yet here we dare not so abuse ye —
We have some monsters to amuse ye.

Ye slaves to fashion, dupes of chance,
Whom fortune leads her fickle dance;
Who, as the dice shall smile or frown,
Are rich and poor, and up and down;
Whose minds eternal vigils keep;
Who, like Macbeth, have murder'd sleep;
Each modish vice this night shall rise,
Like Banquo's ghost before your eyes;
While conscious you shall start and roar,
Hence borned farce! we'll see no more.
Ye ladies too, maids, widows, wives,
Now tremble for your naughty lives.
How will your hearts go pit-a-pat?
"Bless me—Lord!—what's the fellow at?"
"Was poet e'er so rude before?"
"Why, sure, the brute will say no more—"
"Again!—O Gad!—I cannot bear—"
"Here—you boxkeeper,—call my chair."
Peace, ladies, 'tis a false alarm:
To you our author means no harm:
His female failings all are fictions:
To which your lives are contradictions.
Th' unnat'ral fool has drawn a plan,
Where women like a worthless man,
A fault ne'er heard of since the world began. }
This year he lets you steal away;
But if the next you trip or stray,
His muse, he vows, on you shall wait
In Seventeen hundred fifty-eight.

Extempore, on the Success of the King of
PRUSSIA.

AS *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, were the words
Immortal *Cæsar* sent the Roman Lords;
So mighty FREDERIC, Prussia's godlike
King,
May *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, truly sing.

On the late Defeat of the Combined Army.

TWO valiant chiefs, *Soubise* and *Hild-
bourghausen*,
With sixty-thousand men all pick'd and
chosen,
Attack'd the *Prussians* with intent to flea 'em.
But, how now, *Lewis*, Who's to sing *Te
Deum*?

On a GREAT PRINCE.

TO *Rome* and *Greece* two distant ages
gave,
Cæsar the sage, and *Ammon*'s son the brave!
But *Rome* and *Greece* must now resign their
fame,
And cede to *Germany* the juster claim,
Where nature forms a FREDERIC complete,
And in one breast the sage and hero meet.

PROTESTANT.

An ÆNIGMA.

TORN from the dark and hollow womb
of earth,
To that which form'd me I the debt repay;
And to support the author of my birth,
I waste myself insensibly away.

My unrelenting parent on me preys,
While I incessant raise his drooping frame;
He all ungrateful shorter cuts my days,
The more I lengthen out his vital flame.

To save him hourly sinking in the dust,
If spent in bondage and o'erwhelm'd he be,
Thro' grates of steel, and iron bars I've rush'd,
And bruis'd my aching bones to set him free.

Yet he, whose smiles my beauty cou'd de-
fend,
From damps and midnight dews, relentless
foes,
With slow consumption wastes me to an end,
Who else might time's devouring teeth op-
pose.

Of ev'ry fair-one favourite am I,
Who would not gladly in their favour stand!
Cold as they are, to me the girls apply,
And often press me in their gentle hand.

Of shiv'ring mortals when the hearth is full,
And winter chills the melancholy room;
I, tho' my parts but heavy are and dull,
With sprightly sallies dissipate the gloom.

I now the kitchen, now the parlour grace,
In ladies chambers stand beside the fire.
And tho', when there, I have a brazen fate,
Yet to a corner always I retire.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

(Continued from p. 499. vol. II.)

OUR last account of Foreign Transactions closed with advices relating to the preparations the Swedes were making to become masters of *Stettin* in *Pomerania*; since which they have made very little progress: and all that we have of late learn'd concerning them is, that about the 20th ult. they began filling up the harbour of *Swinemünde*, throwing in not only a great number of large stones and casks full of sand, but, in order to render the entrance absolutely impracticable, they have sunk in it 15 or 16 *Pomeranian* vessels, which they found means to make themselves masters of. They have also confiscated all the goods carried thither by *Dutch* or neutral ships, on the account of the merchants of *Stettin*, and suffered no goods to be carried away, but such as belonged to the subject of *Holland*. We do not learn that they have quitted their camp of *Ferdinandshoff*; and, therefore, we shall quit them, and hasten to scenes of a more active nature.

His Majesty, the glorious King of *Prussia*, having been informed that the Princes *Saxe-Hildbourghausen* and *Soubise* were marching with a design to attack Marshal *Keith*, resolved that his army should join again; in consequence of which, the army under his Majesty's command, and the combined forces of *Austria* and *France*, came to an engagement on the 5th of *November* near *Rosbach*; the particulars of which are related as follows in the *London Gazette*, which intelligence is judged to be the contents of Mr. *Michell's* letter to the court of *Great Britain*, brought by a special messenger:

Extract of a Letter from the Prussian army upon the Unstrut in Thuringen, dated Nov. 7, 1757.

"On the 24th of *October* the King's army happened to be divided into several corps, some of them at the distance of 20 leagues asunder. Upon advice that the Princes of *Saxe-Hildbourghausen* and *Soubise* were marching up directly to Marshal *Keith*, who was then in *Leipzig* with seven battalions, the King resolved the army should join again; which was executed the 27th of *October*. The whole army remained at *Leipzig* the 28th and 29th; and every body thought the battle would be fought in the plains of *Lützen*. On the 30th, the King drew nigh that place; and on the 31st, in going thro' *Weissenfels* and

Mersebourg, 500 men were made prisoners of war.

"The enemy had repass'd the *Sala*, and burnt down the bridges at *Weissenfels*, *Mersebourg*, and *Halle*; but they were soon repaired, and the whole army having pass'd the river through these three towns, joined again the 3d of *November* in the evening over-against the enemy.

"The King was going to engage them on the 4th, but deferred it, and the whole day was spent in a cannonade, to which our cavalry, being most advanced, were exposed, and by which the *French* killed them nine men.

On the 5th intelligence was brought at five o'clock in the morning, that the enemy were every where in motion. We heard the drums beating the march the whole morning; and we could very plainly perceive, from our camp, that their whole infantry, which had drawn nearer upon the rising grounds over against us, was filing off towards their right. No certain judgment, however, could yet be formed of the enemy's real design; and as they were in want of bread, it was thought probable that they intended to repass the *Unstrut*: but it was soon perceived that their several motions were contradictory to each other. At the same time that some of their infantry was filing off towards their right, a large body of cavalry marched towards their left, directing its march all along to the rising grounds, with which our whole camp, which lay in the bottom between the villages of *Bedcrow* and *Rosbach*, was surrounded, within the reach of large cannon. Soon after, that cavalry was seen to halt, and afterwards to fall back to the right. Some of this corps remained, however, whilst the rest were marching back. About two in the afternoon our doubts were cleared up; and it plainly appeared that the enemy intended to attack us; and that their dispositions were made with a view to surround us, and to open the action by attacking us in the rear. In case we had been defeated, the corps posted over against *Bedcrow* was to have fallen upon our routed troops and to have prevented their retiring to *Mersebourg*, the only retreat which would then have been left us.

"The King took the resolution of marching up to the enemy, and to attack them.

"His

" His Majesty had determined to make the attack with one wing only ; and the disposition of the enemy made it necessary that it should be the left wing. The very instant the battle was going to begin, his Majesty order'd the General, who commanded the right wing, to decline it, to take a proper position in consequence thereof, and, above all, to prevent our being surrounded. All the cavalry of our right wing, except two or three squadrons, had already marched to the left, which was done at full gallop, and being arrived at the place assigned them, they formed over against that of the enemy. Our cavalry moved on immediately ; the enemies advanced to meet them, and the charge was very fierce, several regiments of the *French* coming on with great resolution. The advantage, however, was entirely on our side. The enemy's cavalry being routed, were pursued for a considerable time with the greatest spirit : but having afterwards reached an eminence, which gave them an opportunity of rallying, our cavalry fell upon them afresh, and gave them so thorough a defeat, that they betook themselves to flight in the utmost disorder. This happened at four in the afternoon. Whilst the cavalry charged, our infantry opened themselves. The enemy cannonaded them very briskly during this interval, and did some execution, but our artillery was not behind hand with them. This cannonading having continued on both sides a full quarter of an hour, without the least intermission, the fire of the infantry began. The enemy could not stand it, nor resist the valour of our foot, who gallantly marched up to their batteries. These batteries were carried one after the other, and the enemy forced to give way, which they did in great confusion. As the left wing advanced, the right changed its position ; and having soon met with a small rising ground, they availed themselves of it, by planting 16 pieces of heavy artillery on it. The fire from thence was partly pointed at the enemy's right, to increase the disorder there, and took their left wing in front, which was excessively galled thereby. At five the victory was decided, the cannon ceased, and the enemy fled on all sides. They were pursued as long as there was any light to distinguish them by ; and it may be said, that night alone was the preservation of this army which was so formidable in the morning. They took the benefit of the darkness to hurry on to *Frybourg*, and there to repass the *Unstrut*, which they did on the morning of the 6th, after a whole night's march. The King set out early in the morning to pursue them with all his cavalry, supported by four battalions of grenadiers, the whole infantry following them in two columns. The enemy had passed the *Unstrut* at *Frybourg*, when we arrived on its banks ; and as they had burnt the bridge, it

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became necessary to make another ; which, however, was soon done. The cavalry passed first, but could not come up with the enemy till five in the evening, upon the hills of *Eckersberg*. It was too late to force them there ; and the King therefore thought proper to canton his army in the nearest villages, and to be satisfied with the success our hussars had in taking near 300 baggage waggons, and every thing in them. This, so glorious a victory, must be more agreeable to his Majesty than any one he has ever gained, as it was at the price of so little blood, our whole loss not exceeding 500 killed and wounded. Among the former is Gen *Meincke*. His Royal Highness Prince *Henry* and Gen. *Zeidlitz* are both slightly wounded.

" If we consider the disposition of both armies, as to the numbers, it must be acknowledged that the hand of heaven has been on our side. The enemy boasted that they were 70,000 strong. I believe they were not quite so many : But from the ground which they cover'd, it may be inferred, that they were not less than 50,000 fighting men. After the King had got together at *Leipzig* all the several corps of his army, he had 33 battalions and 43 squadrons, leaving a garrison of five battalions at *Leipzig*. He marched with the rest to *Lutzen*, and having crossed the *Sala* at *Weissenfels*, *Merseburg* and *Halle*, and left a battalion in each of those three places, the whole army, which joined after this passage on the 3d of *November*, over against the enemy, consisted only of 25 battalions and 44 squadrons. During the battle, the regiment of *Winterfeld* covered the baggage ; so that the whole weight of the action fell upon the cavalry, and 23 battalions drawn up in two lines ; and even of this infantry, there were but 6 battalions that had recourse to the fire of their musketry, viz. four battalions of grenadiers, and the regiment of *Old Brunswick*, which did wonders. That regiment lost its Colonel, with about 100 men killed and wounded.

" The loss of the enemy cannot yet be ascertained. It is supposed that they left 3000 men upon the field of battle. The prisoners exceed 4000 men, and there is amongst them a great number of officers and Generals. We took 50 pieces of cannon, and a great many standards and colours. We have this day taken four more pieces of large cannon, and 4 or 500 prisoners.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Army of the Empire, dated from Erfurth, November 7. 1757.

" At one in the morning of the 30th past, we left our quarters at *Steffan*, and received orders to repair to *Weissenfels*. The regiment of *Varail* marched thro' the city, and over the bridge, and was cantoned at *Petra* ; two regi-

4 B

ments

ments, viz. those of *Nassau* and *Deux-Ponts*, and *Reckman's* of *Bavaria*, with two companies of *French* grenadiers remained at *Weissenfels*.

"On the 31st, at five in the morning, the *Prussians* came and attacked the city: Upon this the whole army was ordered to assemble; but *Prince Hildburghausen's* quarters being at half a league's distance from the city, *Prince George of d'Armstadt* commanded in his absence, and took every possible method to make resistance; but it was too late: They were obliged to retire, and that noble bridge, which had cost above 100,000 crowns, was burnt to secure our retreat. The *Prussian* artillery made a terrible fire, whilst the two regiments were passing the bridge. The regiment of *Deux-Ponts* lost four officers and 100 private men upon this occasion: the captains *Manckevode* and *Dames*, with two lieutenants, were among the former. The loss of *Reckman's* regiment amounted to 100 men, of whom 6 were officers. The whole army continued before the town, and the Felt-Marshal in his quarters at *Bagerau*. In the night 300 of the *Wurtzburgh* imperial regiment were detached to the place where the bridge had been, in order to observe the enemy.

"During the whole night a noise was heard in the city, occasioned by the strokes of mallets; but it was not discovered till break of day, that two houses had been turned into batteries. As they were not yet finished, we easily dismounted them, with our 6 pieces of cannon which were sent thither, and killed them four soldiers and one workman.

"The 1st of *November*, the fire from the artillery continued on both sides till 10 o'clock, when we began to march towards *Merseburg*; the baggage having gone before as far as *Camburg*, we were forced to lie on the ground without either wood or straw. In the mean while the *French* were reinforced with 20 battalions and 18 squadrons, commanded by the *Duke de Breglio*.

"The 3d of *November*, we put ourselves in a posture to wait the enemy; at one in the afternoon we retreated a league towards *Frybourg*, where we halted; at five we were drawn up in order of battle; and thus we advanced slowly towards the enemy all night. We were posted in a wood on the right, where we covered ourselves by felling trees; and batteries were placed by the *French* on the two eminencies at each end of the wood.

"On the 4th we were in presence of the enemy, and cannonaded each other. The enemy's cavalry advanced, but were repulsed by ours, and sustained the fire of our artillery. The enemy's infantry then moved forwards in three columns, but were also repulsed.

"On the 5th the cannonading began very early in the morning on both sides. The left wing of the enemy extended as far as *Legen*,

and their right to *Schorta*; and our army was posted in the wood at *Wanroda*. At noon, our army, as well as the *French*, had orders to form the line of battle, and to march out of the entrenchments which we had made. We advanced towards the enemy, keeping a little, however, to the left. The enemy made a feint of retiring, on which we redoubled our pace, but we soon found what kind of retreat they were making. In order to deceive us the more effectually, they had sent some squadrons towards *Merseburg*; but the rest of their army was drawn up behind an eminence which concealed them from us. It must be confessed, that we fell completely into the snare.

"The first line of the *French* and our cavalry continued advancing; when all on a sudden our right wing received a terrible fire from the enemy, which we returned briskly, but as we had been obliged to advance in some hurry, our ranks were a little disordered, which made the enemy's fire fall the more heavily upon us. Our cavalry fled the first upon a full gallop, but our artillery supported us some time longer; at last the *French* fled likewise; and being then no longer able to resist the enemy, the rout became general. We have lost all our baggage and artillery, and at least 10,000 men.

"We marched the whole night, and passing the river at *Frybourg*, arrived at *Eckersberg* at six in the morning. At two in the afternoon the Felt-Marshal and *Prince George* joined us. They had hardly set down to dinner, but we perceived the enemy at our heels, who cannonaded us briskly; and as our army had not got together, nothing was left for us but to retreat.

"Having again marched all night, we arrived at last at *Erfurth*, where we now are in want of every thing, tho' we are rather better off than before. It is now eight days since our men have had bread; they have lived upon turnips and radishes, which they dug out of the earth."

Extract of a letter from Leipzig, Nov. 9.

"The army of the empire has lost 64 pieces of cannon, with kettle-drums, colours and standards in great number. *Gen. Rœder*, brother to the *Duke de Breglio*, died yesterday of his wounds at *Merseburg*. This enormous misfortune is attributed solely to the injudicious dispositions of the two commanders; and it is assured, that for two days the army had not had a morsel of bread. Three hundred waggons, with the heavy baggage of the *French* army, and a great number of mules, were taken yesterday at *Eckersberg*. Posterity will never believe, that, at most, 18,000 *Prussians* could ruin an army of above 60,000 men. Last night 300 waggons came hither, loaded with wounded *French* and *Swiss*, who are in great distress for want of a sufficient number of

of surgeons. This day we are informed from *Morsbourg*, that the number of prisoners amount already to 10000. The peasants of *Gotha* and *Thuringen* bring in numbers of them, in resentment of the bad treatment they have met with from the *French*: They add further, that the victors have taken in all 164 pieces of cannon.

[Thus for from the *London-Gazette*.]

Let us now take a survey of the situation of affairs in *Silesia*; and here, we are sorry to find, they wear but an unpleasing aspect on the *Prussian* side: for we are informed, that the army under Count *Nadasti* began to cannonade the city of *Schweidnitz* on the 6th ult. and on the 12th of the same month it was taken, after a general assault had been given the day before, in which the garrison behaved incomparably well; and the Governor only capitulated at noon the next day, behind the entrenchments he had made upon the great market place.

General *Nadasti* having left a sufficient garrison at *Schweidnitz*, marched the 16th of *November* with his army, in order to join the Duke of *Lorraine* and Marshal *Daun*, in the neighbourhood of *Breslau*; which having accomplished, it was resolved by these officers to attack the Prince of *Bevern* in his entrenchments, who was advantageously posted under the cannon of *Breslau*; accordingly the *Austrians* began the attack on the 22d; the particulars of which are related in the *London-Gazette* to the following effect.

Extract of a Letter from the Imperial Army near Breslau, Nov. 25.

ON the 20th the Prince of *Bevern* had already sent the baggage of his army into *Breslau*; and on the 22d we attempted to dislodge him by force.

The cannonade, which was most violent, (we having forty 24 pounders, besides other pieces of a smaller bore) began at nine in the morning, and continued till one, when the fire of the small arms began, which was the sharpest I ever saw. At last we carried our point, by clearing the redoubts, defiles, morasses, &c. The resistance of the enemy was most obstinate, but at last they abandoned the village of *Pelzenitz*. Our right did not meet with so much resistance as the left, where the fire began; for the enemy, at the very beginning, drew the greatest part of their troops towards the right, and there concentrated their force. The fire of the small-arms lasted till five in the evening, when the enemy retired towards *Breslau*. One part of the army threw themselves into the city, and the rest posted themselves under the cannon. Night prevented any further progress.

We have lost a great number of men; the enemy rallied three different times, and the defiles prevented our extending ourselves, and caused now and then some disorder, of which the *Prussians* availed themselves. Hitherto I have only seen 22 pieces of cannon, three

mortars, and four colours, that we have taken, but it is said there are more. 1600 prisoners, including deserters, are brought to the head quarters. I do not mention the wounded, because I do not know the number of them; but I believe that, in this article, we have more than they. Our loss is by no means inconsiderable.

General *Wurben* is killed; Lieutenant-General *Clerici*, and Major-Generals *O'Kelli*, *Mayern*, *Glemingen*, and *Reichel*, are wounded; *M Keihl*, Master-General of the Ordnance, has had his arm shatter'd. The *Prussian* deserters say, that Prince *Francis* of *Brunswick*, the Prince of *Wurtemberg*, and General *Schultz*, are wounded. The body of the *Prussian* General *Kleist* was found on the field of battle. The next day the enemy passed the *Oder*, and are marching towards *Glogau*, after having left a Garrison at *Breslau*. On the 24th *Te Deum* was sung. The same day the Prince of *Bevern*, commander in chief of the *Prussian* army, having been to reconnoitre us, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of a body of *Croats*, who were in General *Beck's* advanced Posts. He is made prisoner, and carried to *Stablowitz*. Last night the city of *Breslau* desired to capitulate. The garrison, commanded by General *Lefwitz*, Governor of *Breslau*, is to march out this day with all military honours. It is not to serve against the Empress or her allies for two years. All the magazines, chests, artillery, &c. remain in our hands.

From *Vienna* we learn, that this news at first occasioned great joy at court; but was much allayed by the particulars of the action, the most bloody that history can furnish an instance of. People whisper each other, that, with such another victory, there would be an end of the *Austrian* army. It has cost the lives of twenty thousand *Austrians*. The *Prussians* have lost about four thousand, in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

By advices from *Hanover* we are informed, that on the 30th of *November*, the King's army commanded by Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*, marched into camp; and the same day the Fort of *Harburgh*, garrison'd by about 1000 *French* was invested; and the reduction of the garrison left to Major-General *Hardenberg*; since when the motions of the army have obliged the *French* to abandon the city of *Luneburg*, which was taken possession of the 3d of *December* by Major *Freytach*. On the 4th, Major-General *Schulenburg*, who commands an advanced corps, attacked between *Amelinckhausen* and *Ebstorff*, with a single regiment of dragoons of *Breitenbach*, some *Hunters* and *Hussars*, a body of near 2000 *French* horse, and put them to flight with considerable loss. The *Hanoverians* have now secured their communication with the *Elbe*; and the *French* who give way where-ever they meet them, are retiring to *Zell* and *Hanover*.

Chronological Diary, for 1757.

MONDAY, November 14.

A Sharp skirmish happened at *Arundel* in *Suffex*, between a gang of smugglers, and the Custom-house officers, aided by a party of dragoons, in which one dragoon was killed and another wounded, as were likewise several of the Custom-house officers. The smugglers had three or four tons of tea, 13 Cwt. of which was taken, but the rest carried off. This is the first material resistance they have made since six of them were hanged by special commission some years ago.

TUESDAY, 15.

A large *French St. Domingo* ship, burden 300 tons, laden with indigo and coffee, arrived from *Halifax* at *Kinsale* in *Ireland*. She was taken by the *Windsor* man of war in her passage to *North America*, and is valued at 40,000*l*.

A great mob assembled together at *Manchester*, and in a riotous manner pulled down two mills in that neighbourhood. The proclamation being read to them, and they refusing to disperse, the soldiers were ordered to fire upon them, when four were killed, and several others wounded, upon which they precipitately retired. At *Newcastle*, *Ajston-under-Line*, and several other places in the North, the poor have risen, on account of the high price of corn, and it is feared the insurrection will be general, if the parliament do not hit upon some expedient to lower the price of grain, which is so unreasonably kept up by means of engrossers, not of corn, but of farms; one rich man engrossing perhaps ten little farms into his hands, to the amount of 4 or 500*l*. a year.

THURSDAY 17.

At a court of Common-council, held at Guildhall, a motion was made, That the thanks of this court be given to the Rt Hon. *Marjhe Dickenson*, Esq; late Lord Mayor of this city, for his close and unwearied attention to, and faithful discharge of, the several duties of that high and important office; and particularly for his laudable exertion of the conservatorial power over the river *Thames*, in the removal of encroachments and nuisances, and the punishment of unlawful fishing; for the vigorous and effectual interposition of his authority, in defence of the persons, rights, and privileges of his fellow citizens, their apprentices, and servants, against the audacious attempts of preys-gangs, and the insolence of their regulating officers, so as for the future to secure from them that respect due to the magistracy of this metropolis.

For his care and address in procuring from the magistrate of *Amsterdam*, a general exemption in favour of the citizens and inhabitants

of *London*, from the duty of 15 per cent. payable by all legatees not actually residing within the limits of their jurisdiction.

For his vigilance to clear the streets of this city from begging vagrants.

And lastly, For the great share he had in framing, procuring, and carrying into execution the several laws for regulating jurors in the mayors and sheriffs courts, for preserving the fishery within the river *Thames*; and for settling the rates of land carriage, and regulating the drivers of carriages within this city.——This motion was carried in the affirmative, and ordered to be entered in the city's books.

The Prince of *Portugal*, now upon his travels in *England*, was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society.

FRIDAY 18.

Complaint having been made to the Lords of the Admiralty, that frequent piracies have been committed (under colour of commissions granted by them) upon neutral ships, their Lordships for the bringing offenders of this kind to justice, have this day published a reward of 100*l*. to any person who shall make the discovery of such a practice.

WEDNESDAY 23.

The magistrates of *Plymouth* presented the brave Capt. *Lockhart*, who has very successfully exerted himself against the *French* privateers, and for the protection of trade, with the freedom of their corporation in a gold box.

FRIDAY 25.

William Mayne, *George Peters*, *Michael Adolphus*, *Richard Duborty*, and *William Morris*, Esqrs, members of the committee of the marine society, attended by their secretary Mr. *John Stevens*, waited on Mr. Justice *Fielding*, with a silver anchor, as a present from the society, on which is the following inscription; round the ring, *For the service of our country. On one side of the stock, The marine society was instituted in London on the 22d of July, 1756, and within twelve months completely fitted out, for the service of the royal navy, 1911 men, and 1580 boys. On the other side, Presented by the marine society to John Fielding, Esq; as a token of their just sense of his great services in promoting their design.*

MONDAY 28.

The President of the Royal Society, Speaker of the House of Commons, the late Lord Chancellor, Governor of *Greenwich* Hospital, with the Lords of the Admiralty, and others appointed by act of parliament to examine the merits of such as apply for the reward for discovering the longitude, met at the Admiralty, to consider of the further improvements made by

by Mr. *Harrison*, in the elaborate machine invented by him, and already in part approved by them; and for which a certain sum of money has been adjudged him.

TUESDAY, 29.

The public companies of insurance, underwriters and merchants of London, ordered a massy gradooned silver table, supporting a handsome cup and cover to be made, which is to be presented to capt. *Lockart*, for the signal services he has done the trade of this kingdom.

WEDNESDAY 30.

Being the birth-day of her royal highness the princess of Wales, there was a great Court at *Lsicester-house* in the morning. There was afterwards a great court at *St. James's*, and a ball at night in the ball-room.

A mob, consisting mostly of colliers, have risen lately in the neighbourhood of *Liverpool*, and committed some outrages upon the millers and corn-jobbers; but did not venture to approach the town. They obliged the farmers to sell their wheat at *Prescot* market at 5s 6d per bushel, and other grain in proportion.

The *Liverpoole* privateer, by a mistake, received a broadside from the *Antelope* man of war, on the 2d inst. which did her incredible damage, and wounded 28 men. Soon after she fell in with Adm. *Hawke's* fleet, and continued with him till the 21st.

THURSDAY Dec. 1.

His majesty went to the house of peers and opened the session with a most gracious speech, see p. 539.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

Sir *John Ligonier* Bart. created a peer of *Ireland* by the title of viscount Enneskiller also colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, lately the duke of *Cumberland's*.

Sir *John Ligonier*, Sir *Robert Rich*, and Lord Viscount *Molesworth*, created field-m Marshals of his majesty's armies.

The right honourable the house of Lords waited on his majesty with an humble address of thanks for his majesty's most gracious speech from the throne. To which his majesty returned the following answer:

'My Lords,

'Nothing could possibly give me greater satisfaction, than this very dutiful and affectionate address. I heartily thank you for it; and make no doubt, but the zeal and vigour, which you seasonably express in this critical conjuncture, will have the best effects both at home and abroad.'

Both houses of convocation met at the Chapter-house in *St. Paul's church-yard*, to chuse a procurator in the lower-house, in the room of the Rev. Dr. *Hume*, made bishop of *Bristol*, when the Rev. Dr. *Taylor* was chosen.

A captain and three sailors belonging to a privateer of *Douer*, were brought to town by order of the admiralty, and committed (after

examination) to Newgate, for plundering a Dutch ship on the high seas.

SATURDAY, 3.

The Lords Commissioners of his majesty's treasury having received information, that a loan of money, for the use of his majesty's enemies, is at this time negotiating in this kingdom, have promised a reward of two hundred pounds to any person, by whose discovery any subject of his majesty, or any person residing within this realm, shall be convicted of lending or advancing, directly or indirectly, or of subscribing for, or contributing to, or of soliciting or contracting for, or remitting, either in coin or bullion, or by bills of exchange, or by any other means whatsoever, any sum or sums of money, to or for the use and purpose aforesaid. The said reward to be paid immediately on the conviction of every such offender, by the solicitor of the treasury without deduction; and have given direction for the immediate prosecution of such offenders.

TUESDAY, 6.

The Lords of the Admiralty have received by Capt. *Moore*, the following account of persons saved when the *Tilbury* was cast away; which account was given to him by Robert Groat, late master's mate on board her, who was a prisoner on board the *Hermione* French ship, lately taken by the *Unicorn*:

Officers saved, Lieut. *Thane*, Lieut. *Townsend*, Lieut. *Manwaring*, Mr. *Dudgal*, Lieut. of grenadiers, Mr. *Groat*, William *Membray*, Master's mates, and nine midshipmen.

Officers lost, Capt. *Barnesly*, Mr. *Dennis*, captain of marines; Mr. *Crockson*, captain of grenadiers; Mr. *Plunkit*, master; Mr. *Jones*, surgeon; Mr. *Walker*, purser; Mr. *Smith*, chaplain; Mr. *M'Intosh*, gunner; Mr. *Truscott*, midshipman.

The following is his majesty's answer to the address of the hon. house of commons.

'Gentlemen,

'I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate address; and for this unanimous mark of your zeal for the honour of my crown, and the support of the common cause, and particularly of my good brother and ally, the king of Prussia.

'You may depend on my constant endeavours for the safety and welfare of my kingdoms, and for the preservation of the liberties of Europe.

A proclamation is issued for a general fast to be observed throughout England and Wales, on Friday the 17th day of February next; in Ireland the same day; and in Scotland the 16th day of the same month, in order to implore the blessing of God on his majesty's arms.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

The *Sheerness* man of war, of 20 guns, sent into Portsmouth the *Bien Acquis*, a French

French man of war of 38 guns, and 500 men, bound from Louisburgh to Rochefort, commanded by Capt. M'Cartney.

Arrived at Spithead, the Newark, Admiral Holbourn, from Hallifax.

FRIDAY, 9.

The royal assent was given (by the Lords authorised for that purpose, by a commission under the great seal) to the act for continuing an act of the last session of parliament to prevent the exportation of corn, malt, meal, &c. and to prohibit the distilling of spirits from any sort of grain; and to allow the transportation of wheat, barley, &c. to the use of man; and for reviving an act of the same session for discontinuing the duties on corn and flour imported, and upon any sort of grain taken from the enemy, and to permit the importation of corn and flour in neutral ships into Great-Britain and Ireland.

In this act is contained a clause, authorising his majesty to permit, in cases of exigency, the exportation of such quantities of the commodities mentioned in the said act, as may be necessary for the sustenance of any forces in the pay of Great-Britain, or of his majesty's allies. It contains also a clause to prohibit, for a limited time, the payment of any bounty upon the exportation of any of the said commodities.

The sessions ended at the Old Baily, when the following persons received sentence of death, viz Jeremiah Baily, for robbing Ann Royston on the highway, Joseph Wood, alias Collins, a carpenter from Birmingham, for high treason; William Green, for robbing Rev. Mr. Mannors on the highway, and Richard Benham for stealing twelve sheep.

It appeared on the trial of Wood, that he and the person concerned with him, had negotiated 40,000l. cash in about two years: and in one of his letters produced in court, he complained, that the person concerned had not gained more than 27l. for some time, before that he got 12l. in a few days.

Ships taken by the ENGLISH.

THE Melampe, a French privateer of Poole, of 36 guns, (who had just before sunk the Dorset privateer,) by the Tartar, Capt. Lockhart, and also retook a letter of marque ship. This is the tenth privateer he has taken.

A French privateer of 22 guns by the Antelope.

The Hampton, from Jamaica for London, is retaken by the Adventure and Lynn men of war.

The Thame, Smith, from London for Boston, is retaken.

The St. Joseph and the Fleuron, from Alexandria for Marseilles, are taken by the Lyme man of war, and carried into Leghorn.

The Phoenix privateer of Jersey has taken a new French frigate going from Dunkirk to Brest, having only four guns mounted, but

ports for 16, and only 46 men. She came out in company with three more privateers, one of which mounted 18 guns, which over-set, and every soul perished. The said Phoenix privateer has also retaken a snow from Virginia, with 420 hogheads of tobacco. Both the privateers are arrived at Jersey.

A Dutch snow from Marseilles for Havre-de-grace, and the Santa Famille, from Sufa for Marseilles, are taken by the Osborne privateer, capt. Johnson; the former carried into Gibraltar, the latter ransomed.

The Hermione, a French frigate from Louisbourg, is taken by the Unicorn man of war, Capt. Moore.

The Greyhound man of war has taken a French privateer and carried her into Lisbon.

The Matty, Douglas, from St. Kitt's for London, has taken a brig with sugar, and brought her into Clyde.

The Canliffe, Little, from Liverpoole, retaken by the Revenge privateer.

Ships taken by the FRENCH.

THE Ruby, Chambers, from Jamaica, retaken by the Prince Frederick man of war.

The Unity, Bell, and the Hampton, Dashwood, are carried into Hispaniola.

The Cyprus, M'Lean, from London for St. Kitt's is taken.

The Swift, James, from Neath, and the Norwich, Pye, of Yarmouth, are carried into Dunkirk.

The Three Brothers, Smith, from Milford, is ransomed for 340 guineas; and the Lovely Cruizer, Therden from the same place for 300.

The Peggy, Wilson, from Africa, is carried into Guardaloupe.

The Charming Nancy, Beates, from New York, for St. Kitts, and the Sally, Casson, from Barbadoes for Virginia, are all taken.

PREFERMENTS.

HENRY Hill esq; to be Rouse Dragon pursuant Windsor herald at arms. in the room of Tho. Thonberry esq; deceased.

Rev. Mr. Towers to the vicarage of Dishbury in Oxfordshire.

Rev. Mr. Hughes to the vicarage of St. Peters in Worcester.

Rev. Mr. Barnes of Sidney college to the rectory of Swanscombe, Kent.

Rev. William Huddleston, to the rectory of Brent, in Somersetshire.

Rev. Henry Mosely, to the rectory of Thurley cum Ripley, in Yorkshire.

Rev. Francis Prowis, to the vicarage of Compton in Suffolk.

Rev. Henry Hodges, to the vicarage of Oulton in the Mere.

Rev. James Sleper, to the rectory of Eden, in Northamptonshire.

Rev. Mr. Richard Stevens, vicar of Nether Stooover in Somersetshire, chaplain to the Society of Lincoln's-inn.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

John Lamb, esq; a student in the Temple, to miss Collingwood, of Windsor.

John Waters, jun. esq; of Albemarle-street, to miss Walker of Cavendish-square.

Thomas Adams, merchant to miss Adams, of Baydon in Wilts.

Christopher Macmurdo, esq; of Berwick, to miss Sophia Meredith, of Red-lion-square.

Edward Gore, esq; of Somersetshire to lady Mostyn, relict of sir Edward Mostyn.

Thomas Nuthall, esq; to Mrs. Cuffance, relict of Ringland in Norfolk, esq;

Harry Johnson, esq; of Bedford, to miss Hill, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Hill, rector of Dunstable.

—Cunningham, esq; merchant to miss Betsey Alffindel of Epping.

Mr. Parrott, a Hambro merchant, to miss Sally Blackhall, of Pool.

Mr. Stephen Banks, attorney at law, to miss Polly Cape, of Ipswich.

Thomas Jarvis, of Buckingham, esq; to miss Sally Middleton, of Golden-square.

DEATHS.

John Waller, esq; member for Wycomb in Bucks.

Benjamin Rudyerd, esq; at his house in King-street, St. Ann's.

Joseph Winn, esq; of Derbyshire.

Mr. Barkway, hosier, in Fenchurch-street.

Benjamin Peacock, esq; at Barbadoes.

Mr. Albert Vanderveld, Hamburgh merchant suddenly.

Thomas Barnard, esq; late secretary to the lottery-office.

George Watkins, esq; at Cardiff in Glamorganshire.

Henry Hurst, esq; near New-market.

Abraham Gore, esq; at Bridgwater.

Thomas Wanley, esq; at the Holme in Wilts.

The Rev. Dr. Aubery, archdeacon of Wells.

Henry Swayland, esq; rear admiral in half pay.

Sir Thomas Samwell, bart.

John Floyer, esq; aged 74, senior alderman, at Worcester.

The Rev. Mr. Burton, rector of Great Ryburg, in Norfolk.

The hon. col. William Fairfax.

James Heart, esq; at Chinkford.

Peter Bower, esq; of Southampton.

Major Dugall Campbell, chief engineer on the continent of America.

Rt. hon. the lady Feverham.

Lady Farnaby, in the 81st year of her age.

Philip Faulkner, esq; in Pall mall.

Mr. John Froom, merchant at Malaga.

Mr. Dodson, mathematical master of Christ's hospital, and F. R. S.

Rev. Mr. Fox, dissenting minister, at Chatham.

Mr. John Gray, engine-maker to the Tower.

William Hutton, esq; at Lancaster.

John Oakes, esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Kent.

William Mere, esq; of Cornwall.

Josiah Woollaston, esq. of Leicestershire.

John Horne esq; of Hadley left 50l. to Bedlam, Foundling and Bath hospitals.

Henry Legh, esq; of high Legh, Cheshire.

Mr. Pangbourne, packer, in Queen-street.

Mr. Braggs, hop merchant in the Borough.

Lady Harriott Lumley.

Rt. hon. Henry Lord Digby, one of the Lords of the bed-chamber to his royal highness the Prince of Wales, and member for the city of Wells.

John Kimbolton, esq; of Cheltenham in Gloucestershire.

John David, esq; in Greek-street, Soho.

Sir Philip Meadows, knt. joint comptroller of the army, commissioner of Chelsea hospital, and knight marshal, aged 95.

Dr. Charles Carleton, at Bedford-house.

Dr. George Young, physician at Edinburgh.

Nicholas Toke, esq; of Godford, Kent.

Colley Cibber, esq; poet laureat, aged 86.

Rev. Mr. Turfman, canon residentiary of Exeter.

B-NKR-PTS.

John Gibson, of Sunderland, mercer.

David Thew, of Patrington in Yorkshire mercer.

John Webber, of broad St. Giles's, Middlesex, grocer.

John Ashley, of St. Andrew Holborn, broker.

William Miller, of Houndsditch, London, coach-master, and Elizabeth Crush, of the same place, his partner.

James Kaley, of Settle in Yorkshire, tallow-chandler.

Roger Wood, of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, innholder.

Zeph. Oakes, of Coltes-hall in Norfolk, brewer, and merchant.

John Thompson, late of Abbots Bromley, in Stafford, grocer, ironmonger, and maltster.

Jonathan Hunter, of Hedenham Norfolk, grazier.

William Thorne, of Blandford, in Dorset, mercer and chapman.

Thomas Harrison, of St. James, Westminster, linnen-draper.

John Goff, now or late of Holywell, in Flint, apothecary and vintner.

John Forrester, of the Strand, of Middlesex, linnen-draper and chapman.

David Smith, of Coventry, chapman.

Michael Inman, of Kingston on Hull, merchant.

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